THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 27. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO THE QUEEN.

Transmission of an Acknowledgment.

A TELEGRAPH BANQUET AT HEART'S CONTENT.

Despatch from Mr. Field.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

HEART'S CONTENT, N. F., July 31.—The President's reply to Queen Victoria was received here to-day at 3.42, Greenwich time, and acknowledged from Osborne Palace at 5 P. M., or *one hour and eighteen minutes* after its reception here. A royal salute was fired in honor of it by the *Great Eastern*, and the American flag hoisted on the telegraph building.

Telegram from Mr. Field.

HEART'S CONTENT, July 31.—The President's message to the Queen, containing seventy-seven words, passed through the Atlantic cable in *eleven* minutes, and was delivered to the Queen almost immediately. The *Great Eastern* is now firing a salute in honor of the successful laying of the cable, and similar ceremonies are taking place at Valentia, Ireland.

The steamers *Albany* and *Terrible* leave here to-morrow morning for the spot where the cable of last year was lost. The *Great Eastern* and *Medway* will follow in about one week.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

Telegraphic Banquet at Heart's Content.

HEART'S CONTENT, N. F., July 31.—A grand banquet came off last night on board the *Great Eastern*, Captain Anderson presiding. One hundred guests were present, including the officers of the Cable fleet, Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Mr. Canning, Professor Thompson, Mr. Gooch, M. P., Professor Willoughby Smith, Professor Littell, Captain Halpin Moriarty, Professors Bott, Hamilton, Heisteage, Harris, J. C. Dean, Geo. Dean, of the United States Coast Survey; B. Smith, Hon. R. J. Prusent, President of the Legislative Council of Newfoundland, and Hon. Mr. Wyatt.

Speeches of congratulation were made by Messrs. Field, Smith, Canning, Anderson, Gooch and several others, and the company adjourned about midnight.

THE LINE WORKING SPLENDIDLY.

The Cable Across the Gulf of St. Lawrence to be Laid this Week—Fine Business Prospects—The Nova Scotia Lines Down.

Telegram from Cyrus W. Field.

HEART'S CONTENT, July 29.—I have chartered the steamer *Dauntless* to run between Newfoundland and Cape Breton, to carry messages until the cable is repaired across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which we expect to accomplish during this week. Mr. Mackay, Superintendent of the Newfoundland Line, left here on Friday, in her Majesty's steamer *Niger*, for Cape North. The steamer *Bloodhound* is alongside the *Great Eastern*, taking in twelve miles of cable to repair the gulf of St. Lawrence cable and will leave for Cape North this evening. The Atlantic cable is working splendidly.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

The Nova Scotia Lines Down.

SACKVILLE, N. B., August 1, 9 P. M.—The Nova Scotia lines have failed to work east of Pictou since seven o'clock this evening. We are, in consequence, unable to receive any despatches to-night, via Aspy Bay, from the Atlantic cable. It is expected that the wires will be repaired by to-morrow morning.

The Amended Cable Tariff.

The following is the Cable Tariff as finally amended:—

ANGLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY—PROVISIONAL CHARGES FOR THE TRANSMISSION OF MESSAGES.

From any Telegraphic Station in Great Britain or Ireland—

To any telegraphic station in America—twenty words or less, including address, date and signature, not exceeding in all one hundred letters, £20.

For every additional word, not exceeding five letters, 20s. per word.

The letters in all words after the first twenty will be counted and divided by five; each five or fractional remainder will be charged as a word.

All messages in code or cipher will be charged double the foregoing rates.

All figures intended for transmission must be written at full length, and will be charged as words.

Messages destined for persons beyond the range of the telegraphic system will be sent forward by mail.

From any Telegraphic Station in Europe—

To any telegraphic station in America—twenty words or less, including address, date, and signature, not exceeding in all one hundred letters, £21.

For every additional word, not exceeding five letters, 21s. per word.

The letters in all words after the first twenty will be counted and divided by five; each five or fractional remainder will be charged as a word.

All messages in code or cypher will be charged double the foregoing rates.

All figures intended for transmission must be written at full length, and will be charged as words.

Messages destined for places beyond the range of the telegraphic system will be sent forward by mail.

From any Telegraphic Station in Africa, Asia, and India—

To any telegraphic station in America—twenty words, or less, including address, date, and signature, not exceeding in all one hundred letters, £25.

For every additional word, not exceeding five letters, 25s. per word.

The letters in all words, after the first twenty, will be counted and divided by five, each five, or fractional remainder, will be charged as a word.

All messages in code or cypher will be charged double the foregoing rates.

All figures intended for transmission must be written at full length, and will be charged as words.

Messages destined for places beyond the range of the telegraphic system, will be sent forward by mail. By order, J. C DEAN.

July 31, 1866.

Probable Profits of the Cable.

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland, July 23.—The directors of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company published a number of documents (estimates and certificates) in which we find the probable profits of the cable laid down.

They assumed that the amount to be charged would not be less than five shillings per word. Working at five shillings per word, only five words a minute, twenty-four hours per day, there would be a gross revenue of £1800 ($9000, gold) a day, or £540,000 a year. This is for one cable only. The highest authorities in electrical science give it as their opinion that eight words a minute could easily be obtained through the Atlantic Cable. The realization of this estimate, allowing £25,000 per annum for working expenses, would make the income of the Company over £800 000 per annum.

We quote from the detailed estimate:—

Assuming that the charge for transmission of messages between the Old and New World be fixed at 5s. per word, and that the speed of working be limited to only five words per minute during the 24 hours per day, and allowing 300 working days in the year, one cable would produce a gross annual revenue of £540,000, to be divided as follows:—

1. Working expenses say	£25,000
2. Interest at 5 per cent on £100,000 Atlantic Telegraph Debentures	5,000
3. Anglo-American Telegraph Company	125,000
4. Atlantic Telegraph Company's preference shares, £600,000, 8 per cent	48,000
5. Atlantic Telegraph Company's ordinary shares, £600,000, 4 per cent	24 000
6. Balance divided { Ang-o-Amer. Tel. Co. / Atlantic Tel. Co.	153,000
Total	£540,000

To the £281,000 above shown as coming to the Anglo-American Telegraph Company from the revenue of the cable, the sum of £25,000 must be added, granted as a subsidy by the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company, which will make a total income of £306 500, or over 50 per cent, net upon the capital of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company. After paying 8 per cent. on the Atlantic Telegraph Company's Preference and 4 per cent on the Ordinary shares, there is a surplus for the Atlantic Telegraph Company of £156,500, which would pay a further dividend of 12 per cent, on the full amount of both stocks of that Company £144,000, and leave a sum to be carried to new account of £12,500. This is a total dividend to the Preference shareholders of 20 per cent., and to the ordinary shareholders of 16 per cent. per annum.

In the anticipated event of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company succeeding in laying the new cable, in raising the end of the cable partly laid in 1865, and completing it to Newfoundland, then upon the same basis of calculation as that made for one cable, two cables would produce a gross annual revenue of £1,080,000, which would be divided as follows:—

1 Working expenses, say	£30.000
2. Interest at 5 per cent on £100,000 Atlantic Telegraph Debenture	5 000
3. Anglo-American Telegraph Company	125,000
4. Atlantic Telegraph Company's Preference Shares, £600,000, 8 per cent	48,000
5. Atlantic Telegraph Company's Ordinary Shares, £600,000 4 per cent	24.000
5. Balance divided { Ang-Am. Telegraph Co / Atlantic Telegraph Co.	424 000 / 424,000
Total	£1,080,000

The subsidy of £25 000 from the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company being added to the £549 000 coming as above to the Anglo-American Telegraph Company from the revenue of the two cables, will make the income of the latter £574 000 or over 95 per cent net upon the capital of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company. After paying 8 per cent. on the Atlantic Telegraph Company's preference and 4 per cent. on the ordinary shares there is a surplus for the Atlantic Telegraph Company of £424 000, which would pay a further dividend of 35 per cent. on both stocks of that Company, and leave a sum of £4000 to be carried to new account, making a total dividend to the preference shareholders of 43 per cent, and to the ordinary shareholders of 39 per cent.

Following these estimates there is an ominous recommendation by C. F Varley that the sum of £1 (85 in gold) be charged per word. It is difficult to see why this rate should be fixed, in view of these flattering estimates.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Preparations on the Other Side for Business.

The Valentia correspondent of *The London Times* says ample evidence of roused interest in the cable, an increased public belief in its success, is forthcoming. Many applications for a priority of messages have been telegraphed to the managing director from London, and the chief capitals of commerce. Among the earliest of these was from the representative of one of the leading journals of New York, and there seems little doubt that the intelligence of the line between England and America being opened will be followed by a perfect flood of messages from every part of Europe.

Rejoicings in California and Victoria Over the Success of the Cable.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—Although as yet there has been no public demonstration over the completion of the Atlantic telegraph cable, everybody is congratulating his neighbor on its success, and a general jubilication over the event appears to be inevitable.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 1.—A despatch from Victoria, dated yesterday, says an enthusiastic celebration took place the day previous, on the receipt of the news of the successful laying of the Atlantic cable. The Legislature adjourned, business was suspended, and the Governor, Chief Justice, and Mayor addressed an immense meeting in the public square. The Mayor was to send a congratulatory address to the Mayor of London.

The Telegrams Received in England from the "Great Eastern."

From the London Times, July 18.

The following telegram was received by Reuter's Telegram Company, at 6·15 P. M yesterday, from Mr. R. A. Glass, Managing Director of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company:—

"VALENTIA, July 18.—The following telegram received from the *Great Eastern* to-day:—

"NOON, ship's time, July 18.—Lat. 52·01 N., long., 26 37 W. Cable paid out 682·48 miles. Distance run 60·9 miles. All going on well."

From the London Times, July 20

The following telegram was yesterday received by Reuter's Telegram Company at 7 35 P M., from Mr. R. A. Glass, Managing Director of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company:—

"VALENTIA, July 20.—The following telegram received from *Great Eastern* this day:—

CANNING TO GLASS.

"NOON, ship's time, July 20.—Lat. 51·36 N., long. 32 57 W. Cable paid out 938·6 miles. Distance run, 880·4 miles. All going on well. Insulation and continuity perfect. Weather fine. Shifted from after to fore tank at 1·14 this morning without any difficulty."

The Gossip Transmitted from England to the "Great Eastern."

From the Valentia (July 19) Correspondent London Times.

Every day, as we have already said, a constant gossip is kept up between the *Great Eastern* in the Atlantic and the shore end here. The *precis* of intelligence compiled has been considerably enlarged in its details, before telegraphing for their latitude and longitude at noon, a rather brief *resume* of what is passing in Europe is always forwarded, and almost as soon acknowledged with thanks and congratulations.

Thus those on board are kept fully "posted up" in what is passing in Europe, and if everything goes well the *Great Eastern* will land the shore end with authentic intelligence from England and the Continent not more than twelve hours old. These messages in no respect interfere with the regular tests for "conductivity" and insulation of the wire which are incessant day and night. As a rule, however, no conversation messages are sent to the ship after dark, for, as a matter of course, during the night the difficulties of cable laying are increased by the darkness, and the signals through the wire are as much as possible confined to mere tests of its perfect efficiency.

NEWS FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

Return of French Troops from Mexico.

The French iron-clad squadron of the Channel, under command of Rear-Admiral de la Roncière—excepting the frigate *La Flandre*—left Cherbourg on July 20 for the purpose of continuing its practice and evolutions at sea. While waiting to have their full armament completed, the *Napoleon*, the *Bayard*, and the *Fontenoy* received orders to land their actual guns, and are to be despatched to Mexico in order to bring home the expeditionary corps in that country.

Armistice Negotiations and Diplomacy.

PRUSSIAN REPORS OF THE SITUATION.

Berlin (July 9) Correspondence of the London Times.

On the night of the 12th inst. the Secretary of the French Embassy in Berlin delivered at the headquarters of the Austrian army the following proposals on the part of Prussia:—

"The King of Prussia in order to allow time for ascertaining the intentions of the Italian Government, is ready to abstain from all acts of hostility for three days upon the following conditions:—

"The Austrians to evacuate the country between the position at present held by the Prussians and the river Thaya; the troops of the armies of the north and the south and the Saxon army, and all their convoys artillery, and munition trains to remain stationary, and to abstain from making any movement until the expiration of the term agreed upon; the Prussians to remain at a distance of three miles from Olmutz, and the Prague and Dresden Railway to be open for the transmission of provisions to the Prussian army."

The Austrian reply to this proposal declared that the Prussian propositions were prejudicial to Austria and advantageous for Prussia, citing as examples that at a distance of three miles from Olmutz the Prussians would be able to surround the fortress on all sides, and that the Italians not being included in the conditions of the truce, would be able to advance. Austria, therefore, made a counter-proposal, fixing a line of demarcation to be crossed by neither army, but within the limits of which the several armies should be allowed freedom of movement.

This line was to follow the course of the Thaya from its source to within two miles west of Lundenburg, to run parallel to and two miles to the westward of the Lundenburg and Olmutz Railway, to continue as far as the positions then occupied by the Prussians, and to stop two miles west and north of the outer works of Olmutz. The Emperor of Austria would request the assent of the King of Saxony to the articles concerning the Dresden and Prague Railway. In case the foregoing conditions were accepted, the Emperor proposed to send commissioners to Nicern to sign a truce. His Majesty also desired that the suspension of hostilities should be extended to the Bavarian troops and the forces commanded by Prince Alexander of Hesse Darmstadt.

The King of Prussia replied that he was compelled to decline the Austrian proposals for two reasons. First, because the army of the South would be able to continue its movements; and, secondly, because the Austrian conditions did not allow the Prussian occupation of the line of the Thaya to Lundenburg. There was therefore, no object to be gained in sending commissioners.

German Reconstruction on Bismark's Plan.

From the London Times, July 20.

* * * Unpopular as the Prussians are, and odious as the name of Bismark was but very lately to German republicans, there are few, we suspect, who would not prefer incorporation with Prussia under Count Bismark's ascendancy to the old state of things. We may admire, on the one hand, the patriotism which is ready to sacrifice even freedom to national greatness or eclore, on the other, the combination of servility with capacity which brooks the insolence of a military monarchy and aristocracy for the sake of territorial aggrandizement. As observers of events, however, we must admit that no moral impediment has obstructed the march of the Prussian armies, and that to all appearance the unmilitary and unofficial inhabitants of North Germany are perfectly content to see the Diet overthrown, and to become either nominally or virtually, Prussian subjects. How far this may be due to the inability of Austria to protect them, we cannot of course judge till peace is restored and the wishes of the people consulted by the convention of a German Parliament or otherwise. We can hardly believe that, however deficient in political courage, they will accept the development of Prussian institutions as they are without a struggle; but it seems highly probable that with increased dominion Prussia will shake off many of her old traditions.

As in America so in Germany, the "reconstruction of the South" will be the most difficult problem, after the war is over. The ignoble part of Bavaria in the great drama now being enacted goes far to show that she is incapable of heading a new Southern confederation. It is a part which more than once in history Bavaria has played with equal facility, with equal dishonor, and with equal ill success. When Louis XIV was making war upon Germany at the beginning of the last century, the Elector of Bavaria sided with France, was beaten with France at Blenheim, and soon afterwards experienced the retribution which he richly deserved.

The policy of Bavaria was the same during the long conflict between Napoleon and Germany; she was the faithful ally of France during the campaigns which ended at Austerlitz, Jena and Wagram, and received her reward in large accessions of territory. Nor was it till victory had finally declared against Napoleon at Leipsic that she repented of her error, and strove to atone for it with characteristic baseness. A Bavarian army was then sent to cut off the retreat of the French at Hanau, and the defeat which it sustained is one of the few triumphs which it is impossible for a student of history to grudge Napoleon.

Another crisis has arisen in Germany, and Bavaria is again found raising what she believed to be the stronger side, and discovering her mistake too late. No one can blame her for casting her lot with Austria and declining the overtures made by Prussia; but, having done so, she ought at least to have rendered prompt and loyal assistance to her confederate in the hour of peril. Had an effective diversion been made by Bavaria the Hanoverian army, which had already beaten the Prussian force opposed to it, might have escaped. Had their rear been threatened, and their communication endangered by the march of the Prussian army towards Saxony, the Prussians would have advanced more cautiously into Bohemia.

Bavaria, however, stood on the defensive, and has paid the penalty for it by losing a battle on her own soil at Kissingen. She has since obtained a truce for herself alone, and we are prepared to hear that she has concluded a separate treaty of peace with the conqueror. Whatever its terms be Bavaria will find no sympathy. She has incurred the enmity of Prussia without earning the gratitude of Austria; and when the time comes, if it ever does come, for a rectification of frontiers between France and Germany, she may, perhaps, learn that an arrangement has been made eminently satisfactory to all parties but herself.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Attempted Revolution in Mexico City—The Parties Arrested and Banished to Yucatan—The Country Greatly Excited—Arrival of Three Hundred Exiles from the Rio Grande at Tampico, Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, August 1.—A revolution had been attempted at the City of Mexico; but the parties were arrested and banished to Yucatan. The prisoners were brought to Vera Cruz, and placed in the castle of San Juan previous to transportation. The country was greatly excited. Three hundred exiles from the Rio Grande have arrived at Tampico.

The Anti-Incrustation Company.

BOSTON, August 2.—The New England Anti-Incrustation Company was organized to-day, with Benjamin F. Campbell as President; Albert Metcalf as Secretary and Treasurer; and E. W. Milnor as Managing Director. This Company has purchased the right of the American Anti-Incrustation Company of Philadelphia, for the six New England States. William G. Morehead, President *pro tem.*, of the American Anti-Incrustation Company, and Henry G. Leisenring, Treasurer, made the assignment.

From Minnesota.

ST. PAUL'S, August 1.—The Democratic State Convention to elect delegates to the National Union Convention at Philadelphia met to-day. The following delegates for the State at large were chosen:—D. S. Norton, T. Steel, H. M. Rice, and F. G. Galbraith. Resolutions in support of President Johnson and favoring the immediate admission of the Southern States into the Union were adopted.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, August 2.

The Late Cherokee Chief.

John Ross died here last night, aged about seventy-five years. It was not until he signed the recent treaty between the United States and the Cherokee Indians that he was recognized as the Chief, which position he held for forty years. His remains will ultimately be taken to the Cherokee Nation for interment.

Collection of Southern Taxes.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authority, by recent law, to suspend the collection in any of the States heretofore declared to be in insurrection, of the direct tax imposed by the law of 1861.

Light-House Re-established.

The Jupiter Inlet Light-house, on the coast of Florida, has been re-established.

Post-Offices Reopened.

A large number of post-offices were yesterday opened, or re-established, in the South and Southwestern States.

The First District Collectorship.

A. B. Sloanaker has not been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue. I have the authority of Commissioner Rollins for this fact.

National Cemeteries.

Over 20,000 coffins are now in this city awaiting shipment to the different cemeteries designated for the burial of Union soldiers.

Union Pacific Railroad.

The following was received by Secretary Harlan this morning:—

GRAND ISLAND, Nebraska Territory, July 31.—To the Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.:—Government Commissioners have just examined 35 miles more of the Union Pacific Railroad, and find the section in acceptable condition. The road is now in running order 163 miles from Omaha, and within 28 miles of Fort Kearney, to which point it will be built by September 1. J. H. SIMPSON,

President of Board of Commissioners.

"Conscience Fund."

The "conscience fund" of the Treasury Department is being largely increased by contributions from small Government plunderers. It is stated that there is in this fund over $60,000, all of which amount has been received since the termination of the Rebellion, from conscience-stricken quartermasters, commissaries, and shoddy contractors. To-day $10 was received by the Treasurer of the United States from an anonymous correspondent, who is under the impression that it rightfully belongs to the Government. The largest contribution derived from this source is $1500.

National Bank Notes.

The following letter from Commissioner Rollins explains itself:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Monday, July 30, 1866.—SIR:—I reply to your letter of the 27th instant, that if, after August 1, 1866, a bank should receive the notes of State banks in the usual course of business, and return them for redemption to the institution by which they were issued, it would not be a paying out of such notes, within the meaning of such act, March 3, 1865, amended July 13, 1866. If the notes in question are forwarded to New York or Philadelphia to bankers there, for the purpose of causing them to be sent to the banks issuing them for redemption, the liabilities would not be incurred. The notes must be forwarded for the special and only purpose of being redeemed, as the same rule would not apply where they are sent for sale to make up balances, etc.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

William Haskell, Esq., Easton National Bank, Easton, Pennsylvania.

The Indian War.

The following important order has been issued by the Secretary of War:—

"One thousand Indian scouts will be organized, mounted, and equipped immediately, to serve with the following commands, viz:—Lieutenant-General W. T. Sherman, 600; Major-Generals Halleck and Sheridan, 200 each."

It is the understanding that these scouts will be used in the commands of Generals Sherman and Sheridan to protect officers in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau and Government officials in Southern States.

Delegates from Wisconsin to the Philadelphia Convention.

MADISON, Wis., August 1.—The National Conservative Union men met to-day to elect delegates to the National Union Convention at Philadelphia. The following delegates for the State at large were chosen:—Hon. A.W. Randall and Hon. G. M. Robinson. The usual number of district delegates were also chosen.

Some excitement was caused by the secession of one of the newly elected district delegates who declared himself opposed to sitting in convention with such men as Pendleton and Vallandigham. After an exciting discussion, the name of this district delegate was stricken from the list. Resolutions were adopted supporting the Administration of President Johnson, and his policy for the restoration of the Union. This evening the Convention is being addressed by Senator Doolittle and others.

From Massachusetts.

BOSTON, August 2.—The Sailors' National Home in Quincy was dedicated yesterday afternoon with appropriate ceremonies. The Home occupies seventy-six acres of land, with buildings to accommodate at present one hundred and twenty inmates. The act of incorporation establishes it for sailors, marines, and others employed in the naval service of the United States, disabled by wounds, sickness, old age, or otherwise, without regard to their place of enlistment. The amount raised for the object was $210,000, of which $65,000 have been expended on the land and buildings already occupied.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 1.—The United States steamer *Suwanee*, from Callao, arrived here to-day.

The Chinese throughout the State favor the projected China steamship line, and promise support to it. The Chese merchants are particularly anxious to patronize the line.

Mining shares better. Ophir, $260; Belcher, $160; Challar, $177; Yellow Jacket, $628; and Legal Tenders, $72½.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 2.—Cotton has a declining tendency; sales at 86@86c. for Middlings. Flour dull and 10@15c lower; sales of 5500 bbls at $8 60@9 60 for State; $8 10@11 60 for Ohio; and $8 60@8 50 Western; Southern drooping; 240 bbls. sold. Canada nominal. Wheat dull; common declining. Corn dull. Oats heavy. Beef steady. Pork heavy at $31 50@31 50 for mess. Lard quiet. Whisky dull.

COUNT BISMARK, PRIME MINISTER OF PRUSSIA.

[FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MULLER, OF BERLIN.]

PRUSSIA'S POWER BEHIND THE THRONE.

"The Man of Blood and Iron."

Sketch of the Bad but Great Premier.

HIS GENIUS—WIT—EDUCATION.

Life of the Foremost Man in Europe.

THE SPIRIT OF THE NEW EMPIRE, OF THE WAR, AND OF THE PEACE.

Why He Has Humbled Austria.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

One of the most notable men in Europe at this time is Count Bismark, the Prussian Prime Minister. The following particulars of his career and history will be read with considerable interest. It should be remembered that the account is very plainly from the pen of a writer who has a strong dislike to the man whose story he tells:—

BISMARK'S EARLY HISTORY.

Charles Otto von Bismark auf Schonhausen und Kniephof comes of one of those old Prussian families which have a reputation for knowing how to spend their slender revenues with a large dose of noble self-consciousness. He was born at Brandenburg in the year 1813, and studied law at the universities of Gottingen, Greifswalde, and Berlin, with the object of qualifying himself for the civil service, not from any love for jurisprudence or the desk, which is looked upon by the Prussian Junkers with noble contempt, but for want of sufficient means to open to him another career.

He would have preferred the army, for which indeed nature had fitted him by her richest gifts; a handsome, well formed person, great courage, an iron constitution, a considerable amount of pugnacity, and an overflow of animal spirits, combined with intelligence and determination, such as are required for a good leader in the field. That with such natural qualities he should have greatly relished the study of the Roman law and the pandects, and spent the modest income he received from his father in buying heavy books, is not probable. When in his college days he saw the dawn before he crept into bed, the reason was to be found in anything but an insatiable thirst for knowledge. He was what the Germans call "ein flotter Bursche;" fought, after the manner of German students, several of those battles in which more beer than blood is spilt; and at least so far distinguished himself that he at length succeeded in proving to his father, who was a famous huntsman, that he was the deeper drinker of the two.

HE ENTERS POLITICAL LIFE.

He first stepped out of the subordinate position with which on entering the service he was forced to content himself (he was Superintendent of Dykes in the Altmark), in 1847, when, after having become known in the small circle of his neighbors as a supporter of the Junker party in the Diet of the Prussian province of Saxony, he at once assumed a prominent place in the United Diet (Vereinigter Landtag). It was a year before the Paris revolution, which drew both Prussia and the whole of Germany into its vortex—a time of effort and hope, but of quiet and passionate effort, compared with the events of the following year. The convocation of this United Diet was not extorted from King Frederick William IV by main force, as the Constitution was later on; he had summoned it of his own free will, and had so strictly confined its sphere of action that it scarcely afforded any scope for the development of dangerous passions.

The liberals came forward with great moderation in the Diet, and the debates would have been equally moderate, if Herr von Bismark had not appeared, completely armed, and lance in hand, as the champion of the feudal party, and by his unbridled aggressiveness provoked his opponents to a lively opposition.

Bismark was then thirty-four years old, and he attacked the opposition with as much recklessness as when he afterwards became Minister. The ideas which the members of the feudal party only expressed to each other in the strictest confidence he spoke out unblushingly in public, and gave undisguised expression to reactionary views, which, though shared by his colleagues, they timidly kept to themselves. His mediævalism, however, was not nearly so strict as he made it appear, and his veneration for the stolid Junkers, whom he despised in his heart, was not very deep-rooted; but it pleased his impetuous nature to shock the moderates opposite to him with violent exaggerations. To utter paradoxes which made him appear ridiculous, and to receive well-deserved correction in return, belonged to the part which he had determined to play. He was now as ready with hard words as he had been with hard blows at the University.

Many at that time took him for the Don Quixote of the feudal party. But if there was more wit than method in his speeches, he acted according to a well-conceived plan. He wished to play a part, and to attract the attention of the King, who, with all his modern amateurships, still had a great hankering after mediæval reminiscences. He succeeded in both of these objects. The people looked with curiosity on the man who declared, contrary to the teachings of history, that "the struggle of 1813 had not given the nation any right to a constitution;" and the attention of the King could only be favorably turned to a deputy who defended the proposition that "Prussian monarchs have received, not from the people, but by Divine grace, a practically unlimited power, a portion of which they have voluntarily granted to the people."

FORCED BACK TO PRIVATE LIFE.

Herr von Bismark, as a farmer, cultivating turnips and barley, feeding his cattle, calculating the produce of the harvest, and listening to conversations on the advantages of this or that system of manuring, presents a ludicrous spectacle. But he had no choice. Restricted as were the resources of his family, although two of its members had formerly been Ministers of State, he was compelled, after the close of the second United Diet, which had been called in 1848 to sanction the electoral law for the national assembly, to withdraw into the solitude of the small family estate. For he had not the smallest prospect of being elected to the national assembly. His party was in the minority, and his avowed principles had apparently no supporters. But he would not stay down. Instead of throwing himself with his wonted energy into rural pursuits, he kept up with the members of his party an active verbal and epistolary intercommunication, followed the events at Berlin with uninterrupted interest, did his utmost to support royalty, and waited impatiently for the moment when he should be able to bid farewell to the beauties of nature and again make his appearance in public.

A year later his wish was fulfilled. In France, in Prussia, in Austria, and in all the German States whose sovereigns had suddenly become constitutionalists, but who had quietly conspired among themselves, while their faithful subjects made speeches and celebrated national festivals. What a year ago had seemed impossible now actually occurred; Herr von Bismark was elected to the Second Chamber for the district of the Zauche, and parted forever from his oxen and his turnips.

He was now in the prime of life, and his forced solitude had rather irritated than softened his temper. More rash and violent even than Prince Lichnowski, who afterwards fell a victim to the wrath of the populace, he delighted to play the same part in the Berlin Parliament as the Prince did at Frankfort, namely, that of being the leader of the Cavaliers. But although he then still took a pride in his blonde hair and the beauty of his beard, he was not to be compared with Lichnowski for grace of appearance and manner.

HIS PARLIAMENTARY COURSE.

It is characteristic of Bismark that already at that time he preferred to come to an understanding with the Democrats rather than with the Centre. "I know what you want," he said to a deputy of the extreme Left. "You want to knock off the heads of all the sovereigns, establish a German federal republic, if possible become its President yourself, or at least get the post for one of your relations, abolish the army, convert the churches into libraries, and make all men inexpressibly happy. With the exception of the latter of these objects, which I would also gladly bring about, my wishes in regard to all your other aspirations are exactly the reverse of yours; and as we both know what we want, we can at least understand each other, and even unite on certain points. But as for our perfumed moderates, how can any one know what they want, if they do not know it themselves, and would not even give themselves any trouble to act for what they really do want?"

He denounced the people, and all who pretended regard for their rights and wishes, with the utmost violence, and was not to be frightened by threats:—"I have made up my mind to a lamp-post," he used to say in those times; "but I will defend my skin against the mob to the last." And more recently he is said to have thus replied to the Crown Prince, when the latter made some earnest representations to him on the arbitrary violence of his internal policy:—"The worst thing that can happen to me is that a halter will be put round my neck. What, then, if it serves more firmly to bind your Highness' throne to the rest of Germany?"

Herr von Bismark has received many threatening letters, and was often, both in the Chamber and more openly in the newspapers, attacked on account of his almost cynical conduct in debate; but he has never been personally threatened by the masses. His arrogance increased as the reaction grew in strength. In the new Parliament which followed that which had been dissolved in 1849, and, thanks to the manœuvres of the Government, had been pretty thoroughly weeded of the democrats, he vented his gall on the moderate liberals with more recklessness and violence than ever.

HIS POLITICAL VAGARIES.

In his recent despatches and circulars, Herr von Bismark has never forgotten to bring into

prominence "the general interest of Germany," whenever he wanted to obtain anything for Prussia. Is he really so thoroughgoing a German? By no means. There has always been more specific Prussianism in him than in a hundred other Prussians put together. What he cannot now openly make known as a minister and diplomatist, he often and unreservedly expressed in 1840 as a deputy—namely, his utter contempt for the aspirations towards German unity. Prussianism alone, he used to say in those days, "has saved the State." The army is inspired, "not by German but by Prussian enthusiasm." He had "never heard a Prussian soldier sing the German national hymn." "We are Prussians, and Prussians we wish to remain," he exclaimed in conclusion; and on another occasion he vented his abuse on the tri-color, "the colors of insurrection," which are worn only by the democrat and the "regretfully obedient soldier." (The Prussian army wore at that time, as we have already remarked, the German cockade by the side of the Prussian.) How eagerly would Count Bismark now order the Prussian soldier, however "regretfully obedient," to wear the German cockade next to the Prussian, not only on his helmet, but in every possible part of his uniform! and how gladly would he allow German flags to wave over all the Prussian Government buildings—although he once in Erfurt looked upon the presence of these flags as "a mournful sign of the times"—if he only could thereby lure the arms and the heart of Germany into his camp!

The struggle for Schleswig-Holstein, which he had censured as a "petty act of revolution, and an attack on Denmark's written rights," he afterwards carried on on his own account, notwithstanding these same rights and the remonstrances of Europe. Austria, whom he venerated as the "best federal ally of Prussia," and the representative of the "ancient power of Germany," he now attacks with all the military force at his command, in order to drive her out of Germany. With Italy, the offspring of revolution, who has turned half-a-dozen of divine-righted sovereigns out of doors, he is now in close alliance; and after having for fourteen years declared himself the arch-enemy of all revolutionists, he now regards Garibaldi, the one of all men that most deserves to be called the representative of the revolutionary principle, as the most worthy of his allies! Finally, the Frankfort Parliament, which he has ridiculed, and universal suffrage, which he had stigmatized as destructive of all order and law, are now both appealed to by Count Bismark under the irresistible pressure of the moment.

Notwithstanding this, he is anything but vacillating and changeable. Unprincipled in the choice of his means, he is unshaken in his conviction that the power of Prussia must decline if she does not increase her territory in Germany by main force. This conviction is the sum total of his political religion. On this point he is, with all his frivolity, a true fanatic; and for this object he is ready to make any sacrifice and brave every danger.

HIS WIT AND IMPUDENCE IN DEBATE.

Wit and readiness in reply was never wanting in Count Bismark. It is true that his wit trenched but too often on impudence (he has become much more moderate and polished since he has been a minister), and was in striking incongruity with the earnestness of the debates and the dignity of Parliament; but he was always remarkable for his sharp and subtle logic, which, when he afterwards became ambassador to the Diet, obtained him a permanent reputation among the southern Germans. These qualities, however, produced no impression on the Berliners, for the simple reason that they themselves are more witty, argumentative, and, we may add, impudent than the inhabitants of any other German capital. The true Berliner has no veneration for anything—not even for God Almighty, or the learning of the late Alexander von Humboldt; and Bismark, who in this point is a thorough Berliner, was not to be put down by the Manteuffel ministry or the president's bell. In the year 1851 alone he was called to order more frequently than the Speaker of the House of Commons has found it necessary to do in ten sessions together. This, however, grieved him but little; he denied the president, his bell, the protests of the House, and the opposition of public opinion alike.

In the same year 1851 he came forward as the advocate of the old system of close trading. Again going back to the middle ages, he loudly expressed a wish—scarcely conceivable if we consider the progress which has been made in political economy during the present century—that every trade should limit the number of its apprentices, and be empowered by law to fix a price for each quality of the goods it sells. This he held to be the only mode of protecting the working classes against the oppression of capitalists.

One of the chief subjects of discussion in that year was the establishment of the right of the Chamber to vote the supplies; and during the debates on this point it was Bismark who, by his contemptuous and aggressive conduct, gave rise some scenes of extraordinary agitation. He denied, as he afterwards did when he became a minister, that the House could claim this right, which is the surest guarantee of its existence, and its most powerful defense against any unconstitutional attack from the other estates of the realm. When he was referred to the Constitution which the King had sworn to preserve, he replied in his usual frivolous and off-hand way that he did not see why all that relates to the Constitution should be surrounded with a sort of halo, and every joke upon it be regarded as a desecration. He himself had sworn, said he, to the Constitution—nor to the existing one only, but also to any future Constitution, with all its amendments. He would therefore treat with utter contempt the righteous anger of the liberals at his turning the Constitution into ridicule.

His diplomatic life dates from the summer of the year 1851. What high influence enabled him to make such rapid progress—unprecedented in the Prussian service—in the career of diplomacy is to this day a mystery. No doubt his speeches in favor of the crown and the nobility had gained for him powerful protectors among the latter, and attracted the attention of the King. The latter, it is true, detested frivolous persons' jokes, and Bismark has hardly anything in his character with which the King sympathized; but he could not help feeling an interest in the man who, in this age of free-thinking, had dared to speak of the divine and inviolable rights of the crown, and rise to fanaticism in behalf of a Prussian House of Peers. A third motive, however, perhaps influenced the King in his favor even more than the other two—a very insignificant one, no doubt, which has passed unobserved by thousands, and was hardly worth observing. It was that Herr von Bismark allowed no opportunity to pass of showing himself in the uniform of an officer of the Landwehr, which he knew how to wear with grace and dignity. Prussian kings respect people who do this under all circumstances. The wearing of a uniform has become a law of nature at the Prussian court, like the acts of breathing and digestion. The Prussian princes have an eruption of epaulettes in their youth as regularly as ordinary children have the measles or cut their teeth. And if it has been said of sovereigns in the time of Hohenstaufen, that they used to take their crowns to bed with them, one can hardly think of a Prussian king going to sleep without his helmet—not a very comfortable nightcap indeed; but the Hohenzollerns are a warlike race, and warlike are their traditions.

The predilection of Herr von Bismark for appearing in the Landwehr uniform, and the military air with which he wore it, must, as we have remarked—together with his conduct as a deputy—have greatly contributed to obtain for him a favorable reception at court. He tried hard for a post in the civil service which should secure him rapid promotion and a decent income, and when he was offered a diplomatic appointment, he accepted it. Without being required to pass the prescribed examination, he was sent as first secretary of legation, with the title of Privy Councillor of Legation, to the Prussian embassy at Frankfort. If this rapid promotion, this passing over all the lower ranks, attracted general attention, how great was the surprise when three months later he was appointed ambassador to the Bund! This sudden lift for a simple country gentleman was unprecedented in the annals of Prussian bureaucracy.

HE TURNS AGAINST AUSTRIA.

Count Rechberg was at that time the ambassador of Austria to the Bund, and therefore president of the Federal Diet. While all the smaller diplomatic stars that revolved round this statesman imitated his stiffness and formality, Herr von Bismark appeared in all his natural impulsiveness, invited journalists and other untitled people to his soirees, and thereby provoked the anger of his colleagues, while gaining a certain popularity among the people of Frankfort.

He had long given up that veneration, or, as he once himself expressed it, "adoration for Austria, which he had imbibed with his mother's milk." This feeling had been replaced by the conviction that Prussia could not fulfil its mission in Germany until Austria was driven out of the Bund. He had already had long conversations on this subject with several leaders of the opposition, including Herr von Unruh, and his diplomatic action at Frankfort did indeed chiefly consist in offering hostile opposition to Austria on every possible occasion. He was the last man to be awed by the stiff bearing of Count Rechberg, and the scenes he had with him were not less piquant in their way than his former encounters with Herr von Vincke and Count Schwerin, and his more recent ones with Grabow, Virchow, and Herr von Bokum-Dolffs. With Herr von Vincke he had already had a duel, which, however, was followed by no serious results, although Bismark is an excellent shot, while Von Vincke, being short-sighted, is but moderately versed in the art of duelling. But even Count Rechberg was once so deeply insulted by him that a challenge seemed to be inevitable. Fortunately, the friends of both interfered, and prevented the scandal. On another occasion Count Rechberg—whether accidentally or purposely is not known—appeared at one of its sittings, contrary to custom, in morning dress. It might have been one of those numberless sittings in the Eschenheimer Gasse, at which nothing was done but to collect so-called valuable material for the future; still it will be remembered in history on account of the president's morning-coat. The ambassadors who were present are said to have been not a little shocked on seeing this coat, which ought to have been preserved in spirits, together with Prince Menschikoff's famous paletot; but Herr von Bismark did not lose countenance in the least, and coolly drawing out his cigar-case, lighted a cigar, and offered another politely to his neighbor. Every one understood the hint, and a morning-coat has never been seen at a sitting of the Bund since.

He thus, as we have observed, continually opposed Austrian government, until at length its complaints, and a too marked leaning of his towards France, which was ill regarded at Berlin, led the King to recall him from Frankfort, and send him as Ambassador to St. Petersburg. On arriving at the Russian capital he found that it was the last fashion among the aristocracy to have mottoes on their carriages. Immediately he ordered the motto *nitchlo*, a sort of Russian *nil admirari*, to be painted on his own carriage, and thus made his *debut* in high society. The difference of one or two degrees of latitude had evidently had no influence on his *nonchalant* demeanor, and the cold of the north had not succeeded in freezing his rough humor.

At St. Petersburg he interruptedly busied himself with his plans for the aggrandizement of Prussia, and strove to obtain acceptance for them in the most influential circles. He had brought with him to the Neva not only his cynical views of life, but also his serious designs, for both of which he hoped to find a congenial soil.

Mr. Schirsinger prints a secret report, made in 1862, upon Bismark's policy, which he was then urging on the Russian Court.

HIS PERSISTENCE.

In this remarkable paper two qualities belonging to Count Bismark are revealed, with a want of intention which adds greatly to the value of the sketch. He must be one of the most self-confident and one of the most persistent of men. He was in Paris in 1859, a mere visitor, without any instructions from his court, his appointment being at St. Petersburg, and with no relation to its Ambassador, yet he took upon himself to represent its views, and calmly proposed to Count Walewski to give Prussia the supremacy of Germany as the condition of an alliance which would relieve France from isolation. That is as if Mr. Layard were of his own volition to offer M. Drouyn de Lhuys the hearty alliance of England, provided France would agree to an English conquest of Spain. His Government repudiated him, but the cool diplomatist betook himself to Berlin to the King, then only Regent, and propounded his ideas, which were identical with those which he is now carrying into such rapid effect. "Prussia was to come to an understanding with Russia and France in regard to the establishment of a German Federal State, of which the King of Prussia was to be the head. After obtaining the consent of the two powers, a German Parliament was to be convoked at Frankfort. This would be hailed with joy by the German democrats, who would carry along with them the opposing Governments; Prussia at the same time supporting her demands by military demonstrations; and if the German Federal State, with its parliament, were then established, the Prussian Constitution, together with that of the other States, would be at once abolished, the Frankfort Parliament would be dispersed, and an absolutist *regime* energetically entered upon." The King snubbed him sharply, and even addressed to some German monarchs new assurances of his friendship, whereupon Bismark calmly followed him to Baden, and pressed the same on him again. This time he received a stinging personal rebuke, and returned to St. Petersburg, where he was minister, only to reappear in Berlin as first minister of the crown, with all his ideas unchanged or strengthened by a second visit to Paris, this time as the accredited representative of the Prussian court. Persistence of this kind on the part of a man who had no standing in his country—he was a poor squire of ancient Sclavonic birth, but little property—very little esteem with the official world, and no court favor, shows the Count to be in some measure at all events an ideologue, and one who honestly believes that he, and he only, can rule the situation. Such tenacity is inconsistent with the character for recklessness which Dr. Schlesinger, in common with the rest of the world, attributes to him, or rather the "recklessness" is merely the outside manifestation of the inner fixity of will. Nothing seems dangerous to a man absolutely convinced that his judgment is correct; he has only to apply his principles, and all will go well.

Mr. Schlesinger concludes his paper with these words:—

"There was some talk for a time of sending him to London, but the place to which he looked most wistfully was Paris, where he desired to resume the threads he had spun there before, and personally to settle with the Emperor Napoleon matters which he had already discussed with Walewski. Strange to say, the Emperor Napoleon himself expressed the wish, through his ambassador at Berlin, that Herr von Bismark might be appointed to the embassy at the Tuileries. Such a request could not be rejected, and the long expected appointment was made. But the King certainly had no suspicion that he was thereby fulfilling Bismark's greatest wish, and favoring the very plans which he had formerly rejected with virtuous horror."

Count Bismark is reported to have given recently to a distinguished Frenchman the following account of his political life:—

"Sixteen years ago I lived quietly as a country gentleman, when the will of the King (the late) called me to Frankfort as Minister of the Diet. I had been brought up in the admiration. I might say veneration, of the Austrian policy. But it did not take me long to get thoroughly disabused of my youthful illusions about Austria, and I became its firm antagonist. I did not know that I was ever to play a part, but at that time already I conceived the plan which I now try to carry out, viz.:—To free Germany from Austrian pressure—that part of it at least which, by spirit, religion, manners, and interest, is closely allied with the fate of Prussia. To reach this goal I shall defy everything, even exile and the gallows. I once told the Crown Prince—who, by education and tendencies, is more the man of parliamentary government—'What matters it they hang me, if only that rope ties your throne more firmly to the fortunes of pure Germany?'"

ANECDOTES OF BISMARK.—A couple of anecdotes of Count Bismark may be acceptable as affording some insight into the character of the man who has persuaded the King of Prussia to do what he recoiled from a few years ago—viz., from plundering his little friends and relatives. In 1849, the paper which does duty as *Punch* at Berlin, having wounded the Bismark susceptibilities, the editor at once received a challenge, and there would have been a duel had not friends arranged matters otherwise. When Bismark became president of the council the offending editor, who was a man of wit, was to be seen frequently at his table, the minister making it a practice to lay aside all political hostility in private life. Not many months ago, considering himself personally insulted by the language of the *savant* Virchow, he left the chamber, and called that deputy out. The *savant*, however, refused to fight, on the ground that it was his duty to attack Bismark in the chamber, but not in the field. Count Bismark has, of course, a host of decorations, which he seldom wears, but when he does ornament his breast with crosses and ribbons he never forgets a Humane Society medal, which he received, when twenty-three years old, for having saved a man from being drowned at the risk of his own life.—*Paris Letter.*

LITERATURE.

TEN YEARS OF A LIFETIME. By Mrs. Margaret Hismer. M. Doolady, New York. Philadelphia Agents:

Mrs. Hismer is not a novice in the line of authorship. Her "Morrisons" was very favorably received, and the "Ten Years of a Lifetime" appears to be similar in style to its predecessor. In binding it is extremely neat, but the paper and typography might be improved. The tale itself is a pleasantly told little social sketch, not at all sensational, yet decidedly entertaining. It treats of characters which we have met, and will daily meet in real life; that of Kitty being particularly well portrayed. It is not such a work as will bring the author any permanent reputation, yet as a light contribution to summer reading it will prove most acceptable. We congratulate our readers upon the supply of new works issued during the past few weeks which are fitted for the country. "The Red Doctor," published by Lippincott, is excellent. "Ester's Folly," issued by Peterson, is already in its third edition. Gail Hamilton's "Summer Rest" is in great demand, and "Felix Holt," which Harpers have just published, and of which we will speak on Saturday, appears to be a production which will attract as much attention here as it has on the other side of the water.

LITERARY NOTES.

HYMNS.

The General Convention of the Episcopal Church, which met in our city last fall, adopted a resolution appointing a joint committee to revise the hymns of the Church. This collection is a horrid mutilation of the beautiful Episcopal Hymns, and deserves the reprobation of all lovers of either syntax or melody. The *Nation* contains an admirable review of its merits:—

First of the list stands the renowned "Dies Iræ." It may startle some people to learn that the "Great Hymn," the famous sequence of the Romish burial service, has its eighteen stanzas spread out to their fullest extent in this brief addition to the Protestant Episcopal Prayer-book.

Yet we do not object to this; for, although the "Dies Iræ" will not be used by congregations as a hymn, still there will be great occasions in great churches when ambitious choirs will display their talents on it, and when the people below will need a copy of the hymn as a "libretto." But when such a hymn as this is to be inserted in a book which will bring it to the homes of thousands, who will see no other translation, then the very best, if possible the *standard* version alone, should be employed. The Catholics have shown good sense and good taste by selecting for the "St. Vincent Manual" the translation of the Protestant Roscommon. Our compilers had three versions from which to choose. They might have taken that of General Dix, which would have been gratifying to the loyal members of the Church and a graceful compliment to so distinguished a lay member, and would have secured also to the Church the best metrical translation of the "Dies Iræ." Or they might have taken the British version of Dr. Irons, which would have had the advantage of conforming the words of the Prayer-Book to the words and music of the "Hymnal Noted." Or they might have taken the old, established, and ever-to-be-admired translation of Roscommon. What have the compilers given to the Church? Their version opens with three false English rhymes:—

"Day of wrath! that day of mourning,
See fulfilled the prophet's warning,
Heaven and earth in ashes burning."

Examining it further, we find that the body of the hymn is the version of Dr. Irons, but altered, patched, and mutilated. Some of these changes are bad, and all are needless. The only alteration which is justifiable is the change of the Latin "Jesu" to its English form. Corrections are often worse than the faults they seek to remove, and the amount of the injury can never be measured by the amount of the alteration. In the third stanza the compilers have but a part of the last line, in the fifth they change but a single word. Yet the latter is worse than the former. This alteration furnishes an instance of the madness of tinkering. The stanza in the original refers to the last judgment, and the translation of Dr. Irons correctly expresses that idea. Upon the day of *judgment* is to be brought the book of *judgment*, and from its record *judgment* is to be awarded. The compilers change "judgment" to "justice" and make nonsense of the verse.

The thirteenth stanza is not by Dr. Irons, but has been taken from the version of General Dix. Yet, even when interpolating a solitary stanza from another author, the mania for tinkering could not be resisted. We quote it to illustrate the needlessness and bad taste of the alterations:—

GENERAL DIX.

"Thou to Mary gav'st remission,
Heard'st the dying thief's petition,
Bad'st me hope in my contrition."

THE HASH.

"Thou the harlot gav'st remission,
Heard'st the dying thief's petition;
Hopeless else were my condition."

The word which is substituted in the first line is not in the original, and is not in the Bible; it is needless, coarse, and repulsive; it does not contain a new idea, but repeats the old idea in a low form. There are people who seem to suppose that such words can be used with impunity, so long as it is religious composition into which they are stuffed. It is time that this supposition be extinguished, and people taught that low and vulgar words needlessly used remain coarse and vulgar wherever placed or by whomsoever spoken.

What, then, is the version of the great "Dies Iræ," which the joint committee has placed in the hymnal of the Episcopal Church, to stand forever in her book of prayer, and to be said and sung daily and hourly by her children? It may be analyzed thus:—Six stanzas are from the version of Dr. Irons, tinkered; the thirteenth is by General Dix, also tinkered; while the three false rhymes of the first are original with the joint committee.

When a great name is attached to a hymn the ordinary supposition is that the hymn was written by the owner of the name. This supposition is almost groundless when applied to the "Additional Hymns." For when the members of the joint committee have exercised the extraordinary self-denial of not tinkering an author's lines, they still have been unable to resist the temptation of transposing, inverting, and rearranging them. The mediæval hymns are not classical Latin, but many of their translations are classical English. One would think that the most ruthless committee would, at least, spare Dryden and Dr. Neale. Let us see what our committee has done.

"The Seven Great Hymns" contains the "Veni Creator" (ascribed by some to Charlemagne, by others to Gregory the Great), and also the "paraphrase" of Dryden. The compilers take several parts of the translation, make no mention of the venerable original, and call the hymn Dryden's. It is true that the *words* are Dryden's. It is even true that the lines are Dryden's; but these lines of Dryden's are thrown together in this wise: the first four form the first stanza of the hymn; the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth form the second stanza; then the seventh, eight, *fifth, and sixth* turn a somersault over each other and turn up as the third stanza! And these literary gymnastics are called Dryden's!

The celebrated "Alleluiatic Sequence" of Godescalcus is translated by Dr. Neale in one of the most melodious and finished translations ever made of any poem. "And," says its author, "every sentence, I had almost said every word, of the version was carefully fitted to the music, and the length of the lines corresponds to the length of each *troparion* in the original." Yet this could not be spared. Dr. Neale writes:—

"To the glory of their King
Shall the ransomed people sing."

The compilers hunt out the insignificant little word "to," and substitute "for." Dr. Neale writes:—

"They through the fields of Paradise that roam,
The blessed ones, repeat through that bright home,
Alleluia."

The compilers rewrite:—

"They in the rest of Paradise who dwell,
The blessed ones, with joy the chorus swell. Alleluia."

The poem contains the following beautiful passage:—

"Ye clouds that onward sweep!
Ye winds on pinions light!
Ye thunders echoing loud and deep!
Ye lightnings wildly bright!
In sweet consent unite your Alleluia."

The compilers (we are not jesting) actually have transposed these alternate rhymes! Dr. Johnson said that Gray should have omitted the expletives from the "Elegy." If the joint committee had manufactured a hymn out of it, they doubtless would have combined this idea with their own, and then we should have had:—

"The curfew tolls the knell of day,
The ploughman homeward plods his way,
The herds wind slowly o'er the lea,
And leave the world to you and me."

This is ridiculous; but there is one hymn in the collection which, to many readers, will appear little less than sacrilegious. "The Celestial Country," of Dr. Neale, from the Latin of the Monk of Cluni, is among the spiritually lovely poems of the language, and has taken such a strong hold upon religious minds as few works in prose or poetry have ever done. When a reader stumbles upon a hymn taken from the refreshing poem which he loves, he brightens at the discovery, and congratulates himself that his favorite is to become known in part to others. But when he reads a little further and finds that it is not a quotation; that neither language nor thought nor sentiment has been retained; that the lines which have been read in sickness and in sorrow, which he may have heard repeated by the good, or which he may have repeated to the dying, have been fished out and jumbled together as children "cap verses," then something rises up within him which will never forgive or accept the barbarism. Of such a character is the hymn beginning, "For thee, oh dear, dear country;" and, bad as the other mutilations are, those of this hymn exceed belief. In "The Celestial Country" are two passages which, in their proper place, are so spiritual, so exquisitely beautiful, that no reader ever passed them unnoticed. To illustrate this, we quote the two stanzas precisely as they are printed in the "Seven Great Hymns:—

"'Jesus the Gem of Beauty,
True God and Man,' they sing,
The never-failing Garden,
The ever-golden Ring;
The Door, the Pledge, the Husband,
The Guardian of his Court,
The Day-star of salvation,
The Porter and the Port!"

"Thou hast no shore, fair ocean!
Thou hast no time, bright day!
Dear Fountain of Refreshment
To pilgrims far away!
Upon the rock of ages
They raise thy holy tower;
Thine is the victor's laurel,
And thine the golden dower!"

From these stanzas the compilers have extracted the finest figure—have hitched it to a passage with which it has no connection in thought, or style, or contiguity, and have reduced it to mere rhyme and bad grammar, in the following stanza:—

"Oh one, oh only mansion,
Oh paradise of joy,
Where tears are ever banished,
And smiles have no alloy;
Thou hast no shores, fair ocean,
Thou hast no time, bright day,
Dear fountain of refreshment
To pilgrims far away."

But even this is not all. The thirty-fourth stanza of "The Celestial Country" (we cite from the "Seven Great Hymns," in which alone it is divided into numbered stanzas), contains these lines:—

"Jerusalem the glorious,
The glory of the elect,
O dear and future vision
That eager hearts expect."

The forty-second stanza contains these:—

"*O sweet and blessed country,*
Shall I ever see thy face?
O sweet and blessed country,
Shall I ever win thy grace?"

Will it be believed that such remote and disconnected lines have been extracted and brought together thus?—

"*Oh sweet and blessed country,*
The home of God's elect!
Oh, sweet and blessed country
That eager hearts expect.
Jesus in mercy bring us
To that dear land of rest;
Who art with God the Father
And Spirit ever blest."

The last four lines, it is to be observed, are not a part of "The Celestial Country," but are the work of some other author. Does any other hymnal in the English language possess another such a specimen of conglomerate as this unhappy stanza?

The leading and intelligent minds of the Episcopal Church will not accept these mutilated and injured hymns. They will form a subject of controversy just so long as they remain in the Prayer-Book. The originals are too well known to suffer these spurious copies to be accepted or forgotten. And by the younger members of the Church the battle will be renewed if a defeat be suffered now. Within the last two years there has sprung up a wonderful interest in these old lyrics of the mediæval Church. As that study increases, this subject will be reconsidered. The student who comes back to his Prayer-Book to find that it is false to the authors who enrich its pages, will seek to purify it. The clergyman who knows the original hymn will never inflict on his congregation the spurious copy. Time will right the error, if the Church be not wise enough to right it now.

—M. Michel Chevalier, the distinguished French economist, has written an article in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," warning the Europeans people against war, partly because war does not pay, and partly because nothing is worth fighting for. He advises the formation of a kind of loose confederation of European States, in order, among other things, to be ready for a combined resistance to the armed interference in European affairs of which the United States will probably be guilty as soon as they can boast 100,000,000 inhabitants.

—Messrs. Ward, Lock & Tyler (London) have already sold, it is said, nearly 15,000 copies of the first volume of the cheap issue of Miss Braddon's novels, which contains "Lady Audley's Secret," notwithstanding the large number of copies of the work already disposed of in other forms.

—Apropos of Congresses, there has just appeared in Paris, in four large octavo volumes (2200 pp.) "Le Congres de Vienne et les Traites de 1815." By Comte D'Angeberg. Prefixed is an historical introduction.

—The *Round Table* publishes the following, which is the most spirited of all the Southern war songs that have fallen under our notice:—

"Your correspondent 'X,' in your last issue, has something to say about the Rebel ballad 'Stonewall Jackson's Way,' which was so popular in Confederate camps and homes during the war. As the song is given incorrectly in most of the Northern collections, perhaps you will not object to print the true version; and so oblige that 'Sergeant of the Old Stonewall Brigade' who was *not* 'killed at Winchester' and so whose dead body it was *not* found.

New York, July 15, 1866.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S WAY.

Come, stack arms, men! Pile on the rails;
Stir up the camp-fire bright!
No matter if the canteen fails,
We'll make a roaring night.
Here Shenandoah brawls along,
There burly Blue Ridge echoes strong—
To swell the Brigade's rousing song,
Of Stonewall Jackson's Way.

We see him now: the old slouched hat
Cocked o'er his eye askew;
The shrewd, dry smile; the speech so pat—
So calm, so blunt, so true!
The Blue Light Elder knows 'em well;
Says he, "That's Banks; he's fond of shell,
Lord save his soul! we'll give him"—Well,
That's Stonewall Jackson's Way.

Silence! Ground arms! Kneel all! Caps off!
Old Blue Light's going to pray.
Strangle the fool that dares to scoff:
Attention! it's his way.
Appealing from his native sod
In forma pauperis to God,
"Lay bare thine arm! Stretch forth thy rod!
Amen!" That's Stonewall's Way.

He's in the saddle now: Fall in!
Steady! the whole Brigade.
Hill's at the ford, cut off; we'll win
His way out, ball and blade.
What matter if our shoes are worn?
What matter if our feet are torn?
Quick step!—we're with him before morn,
That's Stonewall Jackson's Way.

The sun's bright lances rout the mists
Of morning; and, by George!
Here's Longstreet, struggling in the lists,
Hemmed in an ugly gorge.
Pope and his Yankee—whipped before!
"Bay'nets and grape!" hear Stonewall roar.
"Charge, Stuart! Pay off Ashby's score,
In Stonewall Jackson's Way!"

Ah, maiden! wait, and watch, and yearn
For news of Stonewall's band.
Ah, widow! read, with eyes that burn
That ring upon thy hand.
Ah, wife! sew on, pray on, hope on,
Thy life shall not all be forlorn.
The foe had better ne'er been born
That gave us Stonewall's Way.

—It has recently been proposed that the Indiana Legislature should pass, and be done with it, a general act declaring that all men and women, from any American State or Territory situate to the eastward of the one hundred and seventh degree of longitude west from Greenwich, who may be living together in legal wedlock at the time of the passage of the act, shall, by virtue of travelling across the State of Indiana in any express or accommodation train, be, and be considered divorced. Such an enactment would save the judges trouble, build up the railroad system of the State, and not be much more sweeping than the usual practice of the Indiana courts. Certainly, there is a lamentable tendency in parts of the West to degrade the holy estate of matrimony, or the very important civil contract of matrimony, into something not much different from the fortuitous concourse of animals. It seems, however, as if the disgraceful reputation acquired by the Western States were to be shared by some of the Eastern. In Connecticut itself, once the Land of Steady Habits, it is officially reported that during the last six years one marriage in every eleven has been broken in the courts!

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 25

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS,
OF THE
Most Superior Workmanship,
AT THE
NEW STORE
No 704 ARCH STREET.

The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.

5 26 BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 lismth5rp Below Fourth.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 18 Solid Silver-Ware.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK
OF
FANCY AND PLAIN
SILVER WARE,
Of the Finest Quality. (5 26 5

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20 5 No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

ICE COMPANIES.

EASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866.—8 lbs. daily, 60 cents per week; 12 lbs daily 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 20 lbs daily $1 05 per week. Depot, No 241 QUEEN Street below Third. THOMAS J. LYONS, JOHN C. MYERS
6 1

FINANCIAL.

$6,000,000

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST-CLASS

First Morgage Bonds.

THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY has authorized us to sell their First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Thirty year Bonds. The whole amount is $6,000,000, Coupons, payable on the first days of JANUARY and JULY of each year, in New York.

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds, by sending William Milnor Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.

The proceeds of these bonds will be used in extending a Road (already complete 179 miles into North Missouri) to the Iowa State line, where it is to connect with the railroads of Iowa; and to also extend it westward to the junction with the Pacific Railroad (at Leavenworth), and other roads leading up the Missouri River, so that this mortgage of $6 000 000 will cover a completed and well-stocked Road of 389 miles in length, costing at least $16,000,000, with a net annual revenue after the first year, of over $1,500 000, or a sum nearly four times beyond the amount needed to pay the interest on these Bonds. The income of the Road will, of course, increase every year.

The Railroad connects the great city of St. Louis with its two hundred thousand inhabitants, not only with the richest portions of Missouri, but with the States of Kansas and Iowa, and the great Pacific Railroads.

To the first applicants we are prepared to sell FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, at the low rate of EIGHTY CENTS, desiring to obtain a better price for the remainder. This will yield about 9 per cent income, and add 20 per cent. to principal at maturity.

Any further inquiries will be answered at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
7 16 1m] BANKERS,
No. 114 South THIRD Street.

JAY COOKE & CO.
No. 114 South THIRD Street,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881.
5-20s, OLD AND NEW.
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 6 7 2m

U. S. SECURITIES.
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 5

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO 1 17 4p
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET
5'20s.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1 7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 30 MONTH, 23d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150 000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums. Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both on a Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies. Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at Interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER, HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS, P. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD, WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
CHARLES F. COFFIN,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Advisor.
7 27 5

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUtiful series of views, fifteen in number designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER etc., will be found on sale at the
23] NEWS STAND,
S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

342 SOUTH STREET, PANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast off Clothing. No. 342 SOUTH Street below Fourth. 6 6 1m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional Local Items see Fifth Page.]

VERDICT ON THE CAUSE OF THE "YEWDALL" EXPLOSION.—The jury summoned by Coroner Taylor to investigate into the cause of the explosion of the steam boiler at the Yewdall mills, in Hestonville, West Philadelphia, rendered the following verdict last evening:—

1st. Plan of boiler good, providing the same was made of good iron, and of proper thickness in proportion to size of said boiler.

2d. The iron of said boiler proves to be of good quality.

3d. On examination of thickness of the iron used in the construction of said boiler, the shells prove to be only scant quarter inch iron; in our opinion it should have been five-sixteenths in thickness; the heads and tube sheets prove to be only three-eighths of an inch in thickness, and should have been at least half an inch in thickness.

4. It appears from the evidence produced before your jury that this boiler had little or no attention paid to it, as regards cleaning or removing the scale deposit, except twice during the year, at which time it was merely opened and scraped out, and never while in operation was the blow-off cock used to free the boiler of mud or loose deposit.

5. The immediate cause of said explosion, from evidence produced, and observation by your jury, is as follows:—Said boiler had been overworked, and that with heavy pressure. On stopping the engine at 12 o'clock without drawing the fire, the pressure in the boiler was necessarily increased in this case with more than usual rapidity from the low stage of water. The strength of the iron was much lessened for the same reason (overheating), and the explosion took place from these causes, or perhaps by the injection of water from the donkey-pump (turned on after the engine was stopped) on the overheated iron.

6. From the evidence produced, the boiler was very hot—so much so, that many of the tubes were heated to a red heat; and this is clearly proven from the fact that the scale on the boiler was thoroughly charred, even so much so that it became perfectly black, as though burnt in a fire.

7. In the estimation of your jury we cannot but censure the managers of said mill for heretofore employing incompetent hands to take charge of their engine and boiler, as was clearly proven in the evidence; that at different times they have employed different men entirely incompetent, as was proven on examination of one man, who admitted his incompetency before this jury, and stated that he had full charge from four to seven days at one time, during the absence of the regular engineer.

In conclusion, we hereby submit the following as our verdict:—This jury find that the said Robert Hamilton, Catharine Carney, and Annie Given came to their death by an explosion of a steam boiler at Yewdall's mills in Hestonville, on the 26th day of July, 1866—said explosion having been caused (as the jury are fully satisfied from the evidence, as well as from a thorough examination) by gross carelessness in the management of said boiler by incompetent hands, by overheating, causing low water and high pressure of steam. Signed H. B. Lyons, H. L. Wolff, H. H. Kelley, J. C. Lees, S. Williamson, and James M. Fetcher.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE TRAGEDY — EX-ALDERMAN J. T. HARMER SHOT DEAD IN A BAR-ROOM FIGHT.—Last evening ex-Alderman James T. Harmer, whose residence is in Fifth street, below Federal, was shot, and almost instantly killed, at Peck's tavern, corner of Passyunk road and Federal street. The shooting originated in a political brawl, and was done by Jacob Bastian, a resident of the lower section of the city. Harmer, it seems, drove in a hack to Peck's tavern, in company with several others and Bastian. George P. Finney, and one or two others, were sitting in the bar-room. As soon as Harmer entered he began a discussion with Finney on politics, they belonging to different parties. The lie was passed, and deceased threatened violence to Finney. While this dispute was going on the parties got outside, and Harmer, incensed at something said by Finney, struck him in the face and knocked him down, he falling over a chair in the footway. Bastian, who was the friend of Finney, ran to his assistance, and he and Harmer had a quarrel. The ex-Alderman ran Bastian into the bar-room, and then commenced to throw glasses at him. Bastian then took refuge benind the bar, and the attack was continued by Harmer.

The last thing thrown was a large dish, which the friends of Bastian say barely escaped his head. At this point Bastian picked up an old musket behind the eating bar, belonging to Mr. Peck, and raising it, told Harmer to keep back. Seeing that Harmer was about to throw something else, the musket was discharged. Harmer turned at that moment, and the load entered his left breast; he then staggered to the door and fell on the step, and died in a few minutes.

As soon as Bastian saw that the load had taken effect, he left the house by the back door, and hurrying up to the Central Station, asked for the Chief of Police as soon as he reached it, and gave himself up to the officer in charge. He then, though cautioned against saying anything to implicate himself, stated that he had shot Harmer, and narrated the occurrence substantially as given above. He stated that the shooting was entirely in self-defense; that he had every reason to believe, from the violent conduct of Harmer, that he would not stop short of taking his life.

Bastian is quite a small man, and Harmer above the ordinary size, weighing above two hundred pounds. Deceased was well known in the southern part of Philadelphia, where he had lived from childhood. He was on the police force under Mayor Vaux, and subsequently was elected Alderman of the Second Ward, which office he held for five years.

At the time of his death he kept a restaurant on Delaware avenue, near Dock street. He was married, and leaves a wife and five children. As soon as intelligence of the killing reached the Coroner, he proceeded to the scene, and made arrangements to hold an inquest on the body, which will take place to-day. Several of the persons who witnessed the occurrence, including George P. Finney, were held as witnesses, and will be examined before the Coroner's jury. Bastian is a single man, and resides in Eighth street, below Wharton. The shooting created a good deal of excitement in the lower part of the city, where the ex-Alderman had a large number of acquaintances.

IMPROVEMENTS WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS.—During the month of July there were issued out of the Building Inspectors' Office permits for the erection of 337 buildings, and for the alteration and extension of 130, making a total of 467. Of the structures to be erected 254 were for dwellings, 3 for churches; school-houses, 5; factories, 8; stores, 13; shops, 16; wash-houses, 3; stables, 19, and 1 each of the following named:—boiler house, engine house, dye house, green house, brewery, and station house. The dwellings were, 2 four-story, 170 three-story, and 82 two-story. Last month the permits numbered, for new buildings, 309, for alterations and additions, 223. There has been very little, if any, decrease in the price of building materials, as was anticipated early in the spring. The best pressed brick sell for $25. The prices of last year are kept up, and in some materials there has been a slight advance.

Notwithstanding eight hundred dwellings have been erected since the opening of spring, it is as difficult to obtain a dwelling-house now as at any time in the last twelve months.

It will be seen, by a comparison between the Building Inspectors' report of July, 1865, and that of last month, that there was a considerable increase in the number of dwellings for which permits were taken out—112 in July, 1865, and 254 in the month just passed. Some of the dwellings now erected are rented before the cellars are dug, and generally before they are finished.

OPENING OF THE CHRISTIAN STREET HOSPITAL.—The Board of Health will open the Christian Street Hospital in about forty-eight hours, for the admission of cholera patients. Dr. G. H. Taylor has been appointed by the Board of Health Physician-in-Chief, and Dr. C. P. Laroche assistant.

MEETING OF THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.—A stated meeting of this society was held yesterday, Colonel Craig Biddle, President, in the chair. The usual monthly reports of the Agricultural Department at Washington were presented and disributed; also samples of wheat from the same source. Mr. John McGowen exhibited a lot of early Goodrich potatoes, which were very large and fine. This led to a statement from several members, to the effect that the crop of late potatoes in the vicinity of Philadelphia would be very short, in consequence of the drought. The President appointed Mr. George Blight, Dr. C. R. King, and John McGowen delegates to the Farm School in Centre county, to participate in the annual election of officers, which takes place next month.

CONVENTION OF THE BOYS IN BLUE.—The "Boys in Blue" met in Convention last evening, and the body was called to order by the Vice-President, F. Hiltesty. Hubert Price was appointed Secretary. The Convention organized permanently by the selection of the following named for officers:—

For President—H. G. Sickles. Vice-Presidents—Captain Charles McKinley, Surgeon S. B. W. Mitchell, Captain Thomas Bringhurst, Captain Charles D. Brooke, Brigadier-General Lewis Hagner. Secretaries—Captain James Given, Captain George J. Kerr. Treasurer—Samuel Copeland.

DISINFECTING "LA MORGUE."—The Commissioner of City Property has received a notice from the Board of Health, requiring him to immediately disinfect the Dead House. Some months ago Councils passed an ordinance authorizing the erection of a new Dead House, but for some cause the work has never been commenced. The old Dead House is in a bad condition, and the measures adopted by the Board of Health were necessary to prevent disease in the neighborhood.

CHILD RUN OVER.—About 11·45 o'clock yesterday morning Pauline Semweller, two years old, was run over by a market-wagon at Julian and Callowhill streets, and so badly injured that she is not expected to recover. She was removed to her home, No. 589 Callowhill street. Why will not parents take warning by the frequency of such accidents, and keep their children within bounds? It is more owing to a special Providence than the care of parents that a score of such accidents do not occur every day.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A slight fire occurred yesterday afternoon, in the stable on Leopard street, below Girard avenue, caused by some boys setting fire to a lot of hay stored there. The damage was trifling. The stable was the property of Jonathan Holmes.

DISCHARGED.—All the special Sanitary Inspectors and Clerks, numbering thirty-two persons, were discharged from further duty yesterday by the Board of Health, Councils having failed to make an appropriation to pay for their services.

DROWNED.—A man named George Leanord fell overboard yesterday from the ship *S. S. DeWolf*, at Smith's wharf, and was drowned.

—From and after August 1, instead of a tax of $5 per 100 shares of stocks sold, brokers are required to affix to every memorandum of sale stamps to the amount of one cent on each $100 of stocks, gold, or bonds sold, recovering the balance in currency. The new act says:—

"That there shall be paid on *all* sales made by brokers, banks, or bankers, whether made for the benefit of others or on their own account, the following taxes, that is to say, upon all sales and contracts for the sale of stocks, bonds, gold and silver bullion, or coin, promissory notes, or other securities, a tax at the rate of one cent for every hundred dollars of the amount of such sales or contracts. * * * And on every sale or contract for sale, as aforesaid, there shall be made and delivered by the seller for the buyer a bill or memorandum of such sale or contract, on which there shall be fixed a lawful stamp or stamps in value equal to the amount of tax on such sale. * * * And any person or persons liable to pay the tax as herein provided, or any one who acts as the agent or broker of such person or persons, who shall make any such sale or contract, or who shall in pursuance of such sale or contract, deliver or receive any stocks, bonds, bullion, coin, or promissory notes or other securities, *without a bill or memorandum as herein required*, or who shall deliver or receive such bill or memorandum *without having the proper stamps affixed thereto*, shall forfeit and pay to the United States a penalty of $500 for each and every offense where the tax so evaded, or attempted to be evaded, does not exceed $100, and a penalty of $1000 when such tax shall exceed $100," etc.

INSTRUCTION.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERITY, BETHLEHEM, PENNA.

This new Institution, liberally endowed by the Hon. Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk and designed to give a full practical education suited to the requirements of the age will be open to receive students in the FIRST TWO CLASSES on the 1st of September, 1866.

The location is beautiful and proverbially healthy, and it is situated in the midst of varied industrial interests, all of which will be subsidized for the purpose of instruction.

The Course will consist of two parts. First, TWO YEARS OF PREPARATORY INSTRUCTION in Mathematics, Chemistry, and Languages (especially the modern languages), studies which every young man should pursue, for whatever profession he be intended. Second TWO ADDITIONAL YEARS in one of the following schools, in each of which an additional special degree is conferred:—

1. The School of General Literature.
2. The School of Civil Engineering.
3. The School of Mechanical Engineering.
4. The School of Metallurgy and Mining.

Applicants for admission will be examined from the 1st to the 15th of August, on presenting themselves to the President, at Bethlehem, or on the opening day.

Circulars giving terms, etc., may be had by applying to Messrs. E. H. BUTLER & CO., No. 137 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or to HENRY COPPEE, President Bethlehem, Pa. 7 13 th 15

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

Boarding and day pupils. Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 20.

French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

Primary Department, $60 per annum.
Day Scholars per annum, $100.
Day Boarding Pupils, $200.

MADAME HERVILLY, Principal.
6 22 fmwdm

EXCURSIONS.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS
ON THE SCHUYLKILL.

The beautiful little steamers
SILVER WAVE AND SILVER STAR,
Now running from Fairmount to Falls of Schuylkill, will leave Fairmount as follows, viz.:—At 7 20, 8·05, 8·50, 9 35, 10·20, 11·05, 11·50 A. M. And at 12 35, 1·20, 2 05, 2 50, 3·35, 4 20, 5·05, 5·50, and 6·35 P. M.

Returning, leave the Falls at 7·20, 8·05, 8·50, 9·35, 10 20, 11·05, 11 50 A. M.; and 12·35, 1·20, 2·05, 2·50, 3·35, 4 20, 5·05 5·50, and 6·35 P. M.

FARE.—To Laurel Hill and the Falls, 15 cents; Columbia Bridge or Washington Retreat, 10 cents. Excursion Tickets to Falls or Laurel Hill, 25c. Picnics and Sunday Schools taken at a liberal reduction. 5 9 rp ws

PLEASANT DAILY EXCURsions up the River to Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, and Andalusia, by the splendid Steamer JOHN A. WARNER, leaving Chesnut street wharf at 2 P. M. Returning leaves Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving at Philadelphia about 6 o'clock. On SUNDAY leaves Chesnut street wharf at 1¾ o'clock P. M., stopping at Magargee's wharf, Kensington.

Fare for the Excursion, 40 cents. 7 7 1m

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'
NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,
UNDER AUSPICES OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
AT GROVER'S THEATRE,
On Thursday Evening, October 11, 1866.

300,000 tickets at $1 each—75,000 presents, valued at $250,000, consisting of Fine Residences, Lots, Pianos, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, etc. etc,

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public, during the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales, until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF
WILLIAM E. OWENS,
No. 527 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia;
ALSO, SENT TO ANY POST OFFICE IN THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY BY MAIL.
F. NOLEN & CO., General Agents,
No. 210 West FOURTH Street, Wilmington, Del,

MANAGING DIRECTORS.
Major H. A. HALL,
President Soldiers' and Sailors' Union,
Colonel CHARLES E. CAPEHART,
Major M. H. ALBERGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE.

TREASURER.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, Esq.,
Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next, have made due application to L. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from all charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise.

E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

All orders must be addressed, with stamps inclosed, to
WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert,
Washington, D. C.,
Lock Box No. 37.

We refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John B. Ketchum, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallum, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. F. Dougnty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. Eben C. Ingerson, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Samuel J. Randall, M. C., Penna.
Hon. T. G. Bergen, M. C., New York.
Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. S.
Hon. Ira Harris, U. S. S.
Hon. B. F. Wade, U. S. S.
Hon. Kellan V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C. Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Major G. M. Van Buren, N. Y.
Gen. R. B. Hayes, M. C., Ohio.
Hon. S. T. Holmes, M. C., New York.
Hon. G. R. Latham, M. C., W. Va.
Hon. James A. Marvin, M. C., New York.
Hon. Thomas T. Davis, M. C., New York 7 27 1m

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Doors open at 7 30. Curtain rises at 8.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY!
Ventilated by the celebrated
CENTRIFUGAL FANS,
GRAND RE-OPENING
FOR THE SUMMER SEASON,
AT SUMMER PRICES,
WITH A
POWERFUL DOUBLE COMPANY.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, August 2,
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, August 4,
FIRST MATINEE FAMILY MATINEE.
MONDAY, August 6, first night of the new Drama,
BACCARAT; OR, KNAVES OF THE PACK.
PRICES OF ADMISSION
FOR THE SUMMER SEASON ONLY.
Orchestra, 75c. Parquette, 50c. Family Circle, 25c
No extra charge for secured seats.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF
THE THREE GUARDSMEN
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, August 2,
Last Night but two of the distinguished Tragedian,
MR. JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH,
who will appear in his popular character of
D'ARTAGNAN,
in the grand Romantic Play entitled
THE THREE GUARDSMEN!
MME SCHELLER AS ANNE OF AUSTRIA.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Cream and other Refreshments will be served. 6 16 5

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
ALL SUMMER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer.
5 24 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1027 WALNUT Street.
5 29 6 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

TO RENT.
A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED
AND VENTILATED
ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR
OF THE
"Evening Telegraph" Building,
No. 108 South THIRD Street.
TO RENT,
With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

DRY GOODS.

LINEN GOODS ONLY,
AT MILLIKEN'S
No. 828 ARCH Street.

NEW LINEN LAWN DRESSES.
NEW PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS.
TRAVELLING DRESS LINENS.
CORN COLORED LINENS.
FLAX COLORED LINENS.
BLOUSE LINENS.
LINEN DRILLS, Fancy and Plain.
LINEN DUCKS, Fancy and Plain.
LINEN CHECKS, for Boys' Wear.
IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, Best Makes.
SHIRT BOSOMS, Very Superior.
LINEN DAMASKS, by the Yard.
TABLE CLOTHS, All Sizes.
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.
TOWELS, Great Variety.
LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Linen Buyers will always find the best assortment in the city, at
MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE
6 9 stuth2m No. 828 ARCH Street.

WHITE DRILLING AND
BASKET DUCKS.
BROWN DRILLINGS AND BASKET DUCKS.
FARMERS' PANTALOONERY.
BOYS' FANCY DRILLINGS.
LINEN CHECKS AND STRIPES.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH.

SALT WATER SHAWLS,
Wholesale and Retail.
PURE WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS.
SHETLAND SHAWLS, ALL GRADES.
PURE WHITE BAREGE SHAWLS.
BREAKFAST SHAWLS AND HALF SHAWLS.
[4 12 stuth rp
EYRE & LANDELL.

CURWEN STODDART & BRO.
FRENCH ROBE CHINTZES,
REDUCED TO 31 CENTS.
Summer Stock at Closing Prices.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER.
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. Second Street.
7 1 3t Above Willow.

LINEN SHEETS
FOR SINGLE BEDS
Closing out a large lot at
VERY LOW PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
7 31 3t Above Willow.

DRESS GOODS FOR HOT WEATHER,
CLOSING AT REDUCED PRICES.
Lawns, 25, 28, 31, and 37½c.
Broche Organdies, 30c.
Mousseline a Soit, 30 and 35c.
Black ground Grenadines, 37½c.
ALL STYLES OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS AT VERY LOW PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
7 31 3t Above Willow.

CAPE MAY
ATLANTIC CITY,
AND LONG BRANCH.
DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST.,
A new and desirable lot of
ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS
Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of
WHITE GOODS.
PUCKED MUSLIN,
SHIRRED MUSLIN,
SWISS MUSLIN,
PLAID NAINSOOK,
STRIPED NAINSOOK,
CAMBRIC NAINSOOK.
91

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
TO LADIES
About leaving for the COUNTRY, SEA SHORE, OR WATERING PLACES,
E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
Offers a full assortment, at LOW PRICES, of every description of
WHITE GOODS,
PUFFED MUSLINS,
PIQUES,
FRENCH MUSLINS,
In all varieties of plain and fancy styles.
Laces, Embroideries, Hdkfs. etc. etc.
Linen Sleeves, Collars, Sets, etc., in great variety.
E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embrace all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Those of "OUR OWN MAKE" are *superior* in finish and durability to any other Skirts made, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 4 5

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain indenture of mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, to me as mortgagee in trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $35,000, which mortgage is dated the 1st day of November A. D. 1860, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1860, in Mortgage Book "B," pages 107, 108, 109, 110, and 111, do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage expose to Public Sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said Mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station in Blair county, to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, adjacent to or connected with, or on the line of said section of three and one quarter miles of road, and all the tolls thereunto, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots or stations between said points on said section of three and one-quarter miles with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and as "The Intersection" is about 3¼ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds and coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons, on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid, as aforesaid, the said Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.
6 11 m3m Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

I, R. FRANKLIN PALEY, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, of the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as mortgagee in trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $50,000, which mortgage is dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 4th day of February, A. D., 1861, in mortgage book B, page 118 etc., and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 26th day of February, A. D., 1861, in mortgage book K, page 469, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request, to me directed of the holders of more than $20,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to public sale, and sell to the highest and best bidder, by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises and franchises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Tyrone Station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all the singular the railways, rails, cross-ties, chairs, spikes iron timber, bridges, fences, together with all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company appurtenant to said road, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and company and all the tolls, income, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots or railway depots and stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

The said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from said Tyrone Station Blair county, to and through the borough of Philipsburg, in Centre county, is about 23¾ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds and coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend, and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers, in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to the said sale or premises may be had on application to the undersigned Trustee, at his office, No. 42 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

R. FRANKLIN PALEY, Trustee.
No. 42 South Third street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
6 11 m3m Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as Mortgagee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $225,000, which Mortgage is dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book A, pages 563-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book E, page 175, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed or the holders of more than $50,000 in amount of the said bonds and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania to Philipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania as the same is now constructed together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points, with all the buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from the intersection of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, with the railroad formerly belonging to the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad Company, but now to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, is about 20 miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within 20 days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 21 mf4m Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and renished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
12 mths No. 510 RACE Street.

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,"
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN
NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS.....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30
Tickets issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to WM. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE"
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Delaware and Raritan Canal Route.—Boats Swiftsure Line, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAW

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum: One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS. TERMS, 5 CENTS PER MONTH.

The Probable Downfall of the Derby Ministry.

From the latest advices from England, we feel able to prophesy that our prediction as to the short life of the DERBY-DISRAELI Ministry is about to be fulfilled, in far less time than we had anticipted. The issue of reform or no reform, which has agitated the people of England for the last thirty years, was for the first time, brought to a direct vote for settlement, a few weeks since. The battle was fought, and so far as Parliament was concerned, the cause of reform was defeated. The closeness of the ballot, however, proved that the great mass of the people were in favor of a revision of the system of franchise, which, however liberal it might have been in the days of the first Georges, is decidedly too antiquated for an advanced age.

All the unprejudiced thinking men of Great Britain had come to the conclusion that some extension was needed, and the only question was in regard to how many of the lower classes should be admitted to the sacred right. Lord RUSSELL proposed a wise and liberal system, and one which, although it did not meet the demands of justice, was as near a perfect law as we could have expected. It was defeated by the bolting of certain of his followers, and the DERBY Ministry came in on the direct issue of opposition to the popular reform measure.

The consequences of having a Government which the people themselves despise have already become evident. A series of riots are commencing, which, unless immediately stopped by some temporizing measure, will endanger the throne itself. A riot in England is an affair of rare occurrence, and a much more dangerous matter than a riot in our republic. Here, all are interested in suppressing a disturbance and saving their property. Wealth is so generally distributed that each is fearful of losing what little he has. But in England the matter is different. The wealth all lies in the possession of the few, and any destruction which occurs does not directly affect the masses, except in giving them an opportunity to plunder. It was to this uneven distribution of wealth that the rapid spread of the French Revolution must be ascribed; and it is on this danger that the chief hopes of the masses of England lie.

The fear of their property will act as a far stronger argument in favor of a liberal law, regulating franchise than any appeal to justice. And to this danger the property of Great Britain is to-day subjected. The cable brings us information of riots in London, and will probably tell us of similar outbreaks in other cities of the kingdom. It is because of these demonstrations that we prophesy a speedy termination of the DERBY Ministry. The country has no confidence in the Administration; and in England, despite all statements to the contrary, everything must bow down to the popular sentiment. If the Lords resist, a sufficient number of new Peers are created to turn the majority. If the Commons do not follow the popular dictation, then reform meetings are held, and the mutterings of a storm make all opposers seek refuge in flight. We therefore anticipate that, before the month of September is fairly opened, her Majesty will find it necessary to invite Lord RUSSELL to once more form a ministry.

A False Alarm.

Our Democratic contemporary has a leader this morning, double-leaded, and meant to be sensational, but, after all, only "powerful weak," as they say out West. It has picked up a stray paragraph in the Philadelphia correspondence of a conservative New York journal—written, as likely as not, in the office of our contemporary itself—containing a lot of bugaboo nonsense about the assembling of the Conservative Convention in this city.

We beg our contemporary to be reassured. The conservatives have just broken up a Union convention in New Orleans, and murdered some of its members; but the Union men of Philadelphia will not follow that bad example. The right of "free assemblage," although always denied us at the South, and often at the North while the sham Democracy bore rule, is still a sacred one, which we desire to see preserved to all men and to all parties.

We have no doubt the August Convention will tell powerfully in favor of the Union cause. The Woods and VALLANDIGHAMS, and that class of politicians, can hardly get together, and make speeches and pass resolutions, without strengthening the tone of public feeling in opposition to their schemes. The outspoken sentiments of this class of men—by the very extremity of their fanaticism and disloyalty—strengthened us throughout the whole course of the war; and, we doubt not, will do so still. Let them assemble then, by all means, and let them again declare the war a "failure" if they choose—let them recall their old speeches against coercion and emancipation—let them even abuse, as of old, our great martyr, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, if they desire—let them say what they choose, for the more truly they speak out the sentiments of their hearts the more powerful will be the reaction in favor of the Union cause.

Intemperate Discussion.

The affray last night in the southern past of the city, which grew out of a heated political discussion, resulting in the violent death of one of the persons concerned, should be a warning to men of all parties. We are entering upon a very active political campaign, and it behooves every good citizen to confine his political discussions within the bounds of prudence and good sense. Men who cannot talk upon politics without getting into a row over it, had better confine their conversation to other and less exciting topics. Violence of all kinds should be frowned down by all parties.

Facts Which Demand a Theory.

How do those theorists who maintain that the Rebel States remained politically in the Union despite their secession, and lost none of their rights or functions by the Rebellion, reconcile their theory with such *facts* as are disclosed in the following telegrams?—

GALVESTON, July 30.—Acting State Judge BELL has been instructed from Washington to *continue the Provisional Government till further orders*, and to notify the President immediately on the assembling of the State Legislature.

HOUSTON, Texas, July 31.—Despatches from Austin state that J. H. BELL, Secretary of State, has been notified by the President that the Legislature *will be permitted* to assemble without hindrance on the 6th of August; and also, that Governor THROCKMORTON will be inaugurated soon after.

How did Texas lose her State Government, and come to be put under a "Provisional Government?" How does it happen that as a State "*in the Union*" the President has anything to say about a Legislature being "*permitted* to assemble?" And if Texas is and has been all the time politically in the Union, who, for the past eighteen months, or since the overthrow of the Rebellion, has had the right to appoint Senators in Congress from that State? Has the Provisional Government created by the President, possessed that right? If not, *who* has? How can that be a State "in the Union" which has no government by the people, but whose Government is one imposed upon it by the Federal Executive?

But if Texas by the Rebellion lost her status in the Union, lost her State organization, so that a military government from April, 1865, to August, 1866, was right and proper, then how is she to get back *into* the Union, except through the action of Congress? If for so long a time she has not only rightfully been kept out of the Union, but even deprived of self-government, what power except the people of the United States, acting through their representatives, is now competent to say that she shall again be received into the Union?

American Horse-Racing.

We are told that hereafter the races at Saratoga are to be prohibited, as the proprietors of the large hotels consider them injurious to the reputation of the place. So far as the racing of two fine specimens of horse-flesh is concerned, we suppose that all will agree with us that there can be no possible objection to a display of equestrian beauty. The examination of any perfect object in the animal kingdom not only does no harm, but is of positive benefit; and the assemblage of all the finest blooded racers together would give our citizens an opportunity of admiring what is incomparably the finest of all the brute creation. Leaving all questions as to the intrinsic good or evil of the custom out of the question, we think that, viewed in the light of expediency, the action of the Saratoga proprietors is a good one. The Springs have heretofore maintained a reputation as the fashionable resort of the country. The class of visitors who frequent them are the best of our society, and it is supposed that only the *elite* attend. Although this fact is merely a supposition, yet the name of Saratoga has always been respectable. If, then, these races be made a feature, an entirely new class of people will go to attend them; and, as a matter of consequence, the present frequenters will discontinue their visits. In America, attending horse-races has not yet proved to be anything but disreputable. To them resort gamblers and their associates, who monopolize the turf, and make what in England is legitimate sport, degenerate into almost a crime.

It was but a few years since when a fast young man, going rapidly to the bad, was denominated as one who "drinks, gambles, and attends horse-races." If, therefore, Saratoga would protect herself from an inundation of the lowest classes of our community, it is only proper that she should prevent the continuance of the races. We earnestly wish that the turf might be regenerated, and placed once more among the allowable recreations of the day; but we consider it a dangerous thing for Saratoga to risk her reputation in seeking to be the first to attempt to turn the tide.

Resignation of Assistant Secretary of War.

It is with extreme regret that we hear from Washington of the resignation of Hon. T. T. ECKERT, Assistant Secretary of War. Mr. ECKERT held that office during the darkest days of the Rebellion, and has fulfilled its duties with unswerving fidelity and ability. He had charge of the special department of war telegraphing, and controlled it to the perfect satisfaction of both the Government and the country. He was recently confirmed by the Senate in that position, and he now leaves it to accept of the post of General Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the great telegraphic combination—the Western Union and American Union lines. He is a practical electrician, and while we regret his loss to the Department, we cannot but congratulate the Directors of the Company in securing a superintendent in one who is at once most able and most experienced, as well as an ever courteous gentleman.

A Prudent Speech.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN is a shrewd man in every respect. Witness the following little speech that he made in Washington last evening, in response to a large crowd that had assembled outside his hotel:—

"Gentlemen:—I have no doubt this serenade is intended for me. I therefore thank you for the compliment. I am a stranger here, and I intend leaving in the morning. If you want to see me come out West, and you will find me either at St. Louis or on the Plains. I shall always be happy to see any of you. I don't intend making a speech, *because I think the less a man says in Washington the better for him.* As I have no better friend than myself, I will say good night."

The General was not so reticent when he was in New England.

Death of John Ross.

JOHN ROSS, the Cherokee Chief, died in Washington yesterday. He was a man of education and ability, and although said to be a half-breed, had but little appearance of the Indian about him. He had amassed a large property, and lived in splendid style before the war, his mansion being furnished with piano, paintings, elegant furniture, etc. All was destroyed, however, during the war, and he must have been reduced to rather straightened circumstances. He was at Washington prosecuting claims against the Government.

MAJOR GENERAL FRANCIS J. HERRON, a prominent Union officer who settled in New Orleans immediately after the war, and who was one of the delegates elected to the August Convention in this city, has declined to attend, since witnessing the terrible scenes connected with the great massacre of Union men in that city.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, August 2, 1866.

The Stock Market was rather more active this morning, and prices were well maintained. Government bonds continue in fair demand at the late advance. Old 5-20s sold at 108½; new do., 106½; and 7·30s at 104½@104¾, a slight advance; 109½ was bid for 6s of 1881; and 99 for 10-40s. City loans are dull and drooping; the new issue sold at 97½, a slight decline; and old do. at 94, a decline of ½.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 56½@56¾, an advance of ½; Little Schuylkill at 38½, no change; Reading at 56@56½, an advance of ½; Catawissa preferred at 38½, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 123, an advance of 1. 55 was bid for Minehill; 38¾ for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common, 42 for preferred do.; 56½ for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 31¾ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 46 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull. Hestonville sold at 18½; 87½ was bid for Second and Third; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 65 for West Philadelphia; and 42 for Union.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand at full prices. Commercial sold at 54½; 225 was bid for North America; 94 for Northern Liberties; 32 for Mechanics'; 105 for Southwark; 53 for Penn Township; 55 for Girard; 65½ for City; and 65 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares are firmly held. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 35¾, an advance of ¼; and common do. at 27, no change; 57 for Lehigh Navigation; and 14½ for Susquehanna Canal.

Oil shares are dull and lower. Ocean sold at 4¼, a decline of ½; and Maple Shade at 1¾, a decline of 1.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 148¾; 11 A. M., 148½; 12 M., 148; 1 P. M., 148¼.

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—"Money remains abundant, and the general rate of loans to the Stock Exchange is four per cent., with exceptions at five. There is very little doing in the discount line, owing to the limited offering of good commercial paper. That of the first class is still quoted at 5@6¼ per cent. The Western money markets are extremely easy—a consequence of the general stagnation of business, which is usual this season of the year. The Chicago papers report that currency is still being sent daily to New York, and exchange there on the East is firm at par buying and 1-10 premium selling."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 US 5-20s 62...	104¼	100 sh Penn R.....c	56⅜
$200 U S 7·30s July	104¼	7 sh do.....	56⅜
$200 do....c....	104¼	100 sh Reading...s5	56⅜
$500 N Pa 6s.....	90½	200 sh do...b10 fl	56⅜
$6000 Phil & Sun. 7s	92	200 sh do....b10 fl	55½
$1000 City 6s n. ..c	97½	100 sh do.....	56⅜
$3000 do....k s o	97	200 sh do.....	56⅜
$500 do.....	97	100 sh Catawis pf s3	38
$1000 do.....	97½	100 sh do.....	b5 38½
$2000 do.....	97¼	14 sh Cam. & Am.	123
100 sh Sch Nav.....	27	4 sh do.....	123
300 sh do ....pref	35½	100 sh Keystone Zinc	½
200 sh Lit Sch.....	38¾		

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying	Selling.
American Gold.....	148	148¼
American Silver, 18 and 12.....	139	141
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864....	13⅛	13⅜
" " July, 1864....	12⅛	13⅛
" " August, 1864....	12⅛	12⅜
" " October, 1864....	11⅛	11⅜
" " Dec., 1864....	10⅛	10⅜
" " May, 1865....	8⅛	8⅜
" " August, 1865....	6⅛	7⅛
" " Sept., 1865....	6⅛	6⅜
" " October, 1865....	5⅛	6⅛

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, August 2.—There is rather more inquiry for Flour, both for shipment and home consumption, but the market is not characterized by much strength. The sales reach 2000 bbls., chiefly Northwestern extra family, at $10@10 50, including superfine at $8 87½@7 50; old extras at $7 50@8 50; 500 bbls. W. B. Thomas' do., on private terms; Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at $10@11·62½; and 100 bbls. fancy winter do. do., $12. A small lot of Rye Flour sold at $5 75. The market for Corn Meal is at a stand, and prices are nominal.

The dull state of the Wheat Market chronicled from day to day for some time past still continues, and prices have receded fully 5c. ₱ bush. Sales of 3 00 bush. prime new Delaware red at $2 55; nothing doing in white. There is but little Rye here; sales of 700 bush. Western at 97½c. Corn comes forward slowly, but there is not much demand; small sales of yellow at 93c, and 2000 bush Western mixed at 89@90c. Oats are moderately active, with sales of 2500 bush Southern at 55c

Cloverseed is scarce and dull; we quote at $8 50 ₱ 64 lbs.; Timothy is nominally unchanged; Flaxseed sells on arrival at $3·45.

Whisky is unchanged; small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 23@2 24, and Ohio at $2 29

—Madame Ristori and her troup of forty persons, will return in the French steamer *Pereire*, from Brest. Ristori lately gave a benefit in Turin for the Italian soldiers wounded in the war. The entertainments here will commence on the 20th of September.

—The minister of a Congregational chapel at Surbiton, England, has put an electric telegraph between the pulpit and the vestry, to enable him to call for the services of the chapel servants and officers whenever he wants them.

—Colonel Holbrook, of the New Orleans *Picayune*, arrived on the *Mississippi*. The Colonel comes as a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention.

—Sterling Coyne is completing a drama for Mr William Florence.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWING meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. [7 14 6m4p

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
7 30 6m4p JOY, COE & CO.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE, and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
PROF. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract or Miraculous restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 7 31

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GEARY AND VICTORY!

GRAND UNION

REPUBLICAN MASS CONVENTION

IN OLD BERKS!

AT READING,

ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866.

In obedience to a resolution adopted by the CENTRAL GEARY LEAGUE of the city of Reading, and the Republican Executive Committee of Berks County the Union Republicans of the Eastern and Middle Counties of Pennsylvania, favorable to the election of

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY,

For Governor of Pennsylvania,

Are requested to meet in Grand Mass Convention, in the city of Reading,

ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866.

Arrangements will be made with all the Railroad Companies to carry delegations from all parts of the State at the lowest rates The Committee of Arrangements will make ample provision for the accommodation and comfort of delegations from abroad.

With a reasonable effort on the part of the Republicans of Lancaster, Chester, Lebanon, Dauphin, Schuylkill, Lehigh, Northampton, Montgomery, Delaware, Bucks, Philadelphia, and other counties in Eastern and Middle Pennsylvania, this meeting will be the largest ever held in the State. The seven thousand true and tried Republicans of Old Berks will not fail to be represented in full force.

Our aim is totally to colipse the recent failure to rally the Democracy in this city on the 18th of July. Such a meeting as we expect here on the 22d of August will not fail to infuse confidence into the Republicans everywhere, and go far to convince the honest Democrats of Old Berks that real patriotism, and such mode of reconstructing the Union as will insure peace and goodwill among the people of every section, North and South, can only be found in the measures of the Republican party.

THE BOYS IN BLUE

Of the several counties are especially invited to come *en masse*—by hundreds and thousands. The Republican latch-strings of Reading will be out. They will have a cordial welcome.

Grand Torchlight Procession.

On the evening before the great meeting (on Tuesday, August 24) there will be a Grand Torchlight Procession in Reading, in which the Boys in Blue, the old Wide-Awakes, and other Union organizations are cordially invited to participate.

Marshals or leaders of delegations from the several counties or districts are requested to report by mail to either of the undersigned, not later than August 19, 1866, the probable number who will attend.

Major-General GEARY, the next Governor, will positively attend the meeting

The following distinguished speakers have been invited to be present and address the meeting:—

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens,	Gov. Hamilton, of Texas,
Hon. John Cessna,	Gov Brownlow, of Tenn.,
General John A. Logan	Hon. A. W. Dennison
Major General N. P. Banks,	Maj. Gen. S. P. Banks, Mas,
Hon. John W. Forney,	Hon. Morton McMichael,
Hon. Thomas Marshall,	General I. W. Fisher,
General Joshua T. Owen,	General C. Albright,
Hon. S. E. Dimmick,	Wayne McVeagh, Esq.

Additional speakers will be invited. Also, some to address the meeting in the German language

J. HOFFMAN,
Chairman Republican Ex. Com of Berks County.
E. H. RAUCH,
President Central Geary League of Reading.
ROOMS UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
PHILADELPHIA, July 25, 1866.

The above call is heartily approved and the Union Republicans of the Eastern and Middle Counties of the State are earnestly requested to respond.

F. JORDAN,
8 1 2w Chairman State Committee.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA. AUGUST 1, 1866.

Whereas, It has been found by the verdict of a Coroner's inquest that MICHAEL TEEVEN did, on the 29th of July, ultimo, unprovokedly and wilfully kill W. OLIVER ALLISON, a citizen of this Commonwealth, within the limits of this city; And whereas, the said Michael Teeven has thus far eluded the pursuit of the authorities; now therefore with a view of still further aiding in bringing the said Michael Teeven to justice, I do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS to any person or persons who shall furnish such information as will lead to his arrest and conviction

Witness my hand and the corporate seal of Philadelphia. MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia

P. S.—The said Michael Teeven is 29 years of age; 5 feet 9 inches in height; medium build, smooth face, rather dark complexion, and weighs about 165 pounds. 8 2 3t

OFFICE OF THE HAZELTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No 302 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1866

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., equal to TWO DOLLARS per share, payable on and after August 13, until which day the transfer books will be closed.

8 1 3t ALEXANDER G. CAW, Treasurer.

CITY OF QUINCY ILLINOIS BONDS.

Holders of said Bonds can exchange them for new Bonds, which the State pays like State Bonds.

Address, or call on O. C. Skinner, of Quincy, Ill., at office of KIDD, PIERCE & CO., No. 19 BROAD Street, New York, for 30 days. 7 31 1mrp

FOR SALE.—THIRTEEN ACRES OF GROUND, North of and in close proximity to Gray's Ferry Bridge, having a front upon the SCHUYLKILL RIVER of 5.0 FEET, and on THIRTY-FIFTH Street 537 FEET, and upon the PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE, and GRAY'S FERRY RAILROAD, 329 FEET, which is paved and curbed

This property is located directly opposite the JUNCTION RAILROAD, where the READING, PENNSYLVANIA, NEW YORK, and BALTIMORE ROADS connect. A portion of this estate has been recently sold to the Messrs Harrison Brothers & Co., who are now engaged in erecting large Manufactories and wharves upon it. This is one of the most desirable business locations upon the Schuylkill river, and is well worthy the attention of persons desirous of obtaining good positions for MANUFACTURING or other purposes.

Terms, one half Cash; balance in one year.
WILLIAM H. KUHLINE,
7 21 tuths6t4p No 425 FRANKLIN Street.

ANALEPTICA.—Analeptic treatment, by E. BOYLSTON JACKSON, M. D., No 250 North TENTH Street is the only reliable, scientific, legitimate and successful treatment for the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all diseases of the Lungs. 7 30 6t4p

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY Etc. Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

THE FIRST

GRAND BALL OF THE SEASON,

AT CAPE ISLAND,

Will be given in the Magnificent Dining-Room of

CONGRESS HALL,

On Wednesday Evening, Aug. 1, 1866.
7 30 3t

CIGARS! CIGARS! CIGARS!—100,000 fine Havana Cigars for sale cheap, to close consignment.
8 2 6t ROOM No. 11, No. 409 CHESNUT Street.

CLOTHING.

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
"BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL,"
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

New Stock at the Lowest Prices.

Having sold out our Stock of Clothing for Gentlemen and Boys, carried over from the late fire, our entire stock of

FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING
IS THE NEWEST,
AS OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST.

MAGNIFICENT STOCK
NOW READY, TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

Custom Department.

Our newly fitted up Custom Department now contains the largest assortment of all the Fashionable New Fabrics for our patrons to select from.

SUITS, CIVIL AND MILITARY,
Made up to order promptly, in the highest style and at moderate prices.

BOYS' CLOTHING.
In this Department our Stock is also unrivalled.

The Best in the City, at the Lowest Prices.

ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

THE CHOICEST STOCK
OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING
IN PHILADELPHIA.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
"BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL,"
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street,
8 2 29 rp PHILADELPHIA.

AMUSEMENTS.

[For additional Amusements see Third Page.]

GRAND CONCERT
BY THE ARTISTS OF THE
GERMAN OPERA TROUPE,
AT THE
SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Saturday Evening, August 4, 1866.

MAD. MARIE FREDERICI Prima Donna
FRANZ HIMMER, Principal Tenor, and
JEAN LOUIS, Baritone.

Assisted by a FULL ORCHESTRA, under the direction of PROF. DERMANN.

After the Concert, a Grand

"HOP"

Will be given by the SAFTERLEE BAND. Tickets and secured seats ONE DOLLAR, may be had at the office of the Surf House. 8 1 4t

The 2 P. M. Express, and 4·15 P. M. trains from Vine street wharf, arrive in time for the Concert and Hop.

TO SOLDIERS ENTITLED TO

EXTRA BOUNTY! EXTRA BOUNTY!
EXTRA BOUNTY! EXTRA BOUNTY!

To Soldiers' Widows, Fathers, Mothers, Brothers, Minor Children.

OWENS & CO.

Have collected Claims with greater satisfaction than any firm in the business.

OUR MOTTO IS PROMPTNESS AND ACCURACY.

Bounty Bill just passed gives all soldiers who enlisted for three years since April 19, 1861 and served their full term of service, or were discharged before the expiration of said term of service on account of wounds or other disability incurred in the line of duty, and received one hundred dollars bounty, and no more, are now entitled to an extra bounty of one hundred dollars. Widows, Fathers, Mothers, Brothers, Sisters, and Minor Children of deceased soldiers who enlisted for three years as above, and died in the service, or from disease or wounds contracted in the service and line of duty, are entitled to the above extra one hundred dollars.

To be obtained promptly by calling upon

OWENS & CO.,
No 527 CHESNUT Street,
Second story, front room,
Opposite State House.
7 31 7t
N. B.—Applications by mail promptly attended to.

BOUNTY OF 1866.

ATTENTION, BOYS IN BLUE!

Having two offices in Washington, we are well prepared to receive and collect all claims for Extra Bounty now due soldiers. You will consult your interest by calling, as I pledge myself to collect all claims against the United States Government at lower rates and quicker than any other claim agent in this city. No charges made in advance.

I. H. JOSEPH,
8 1 1m UNION CLAIM AGENCY,
No 271 South THIRD Street, above Spruce.

BOUNTY.—SOLDIERS WHO SERVED three years and received only $100 bounty can now receive another $ 00. The parents, widows, and minor children of the same class of soldiers are entitled to $100 Soldiers discharged on account of wounds from three-year regiments are entitled to $100 additional. If discharged for wounds from regiments serving two years, or less, $50. The heirs of soldiers serving in regiments organized for two years, or less, can recover $50. Discharged soldiers in the country can forward me their discharges, and heirs of soldiers can write, stating particulars of their cases, and they will have prompt attention. Apply to
JOHN M. POMEROY,
8 2 1m No. 224 S. FOURTH Street.

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES WHO SERVED three years and did not re-enlist are all entitled to $100 bounty. Also, the heirs of all who died in the service, or were discharged for wounds. I have rolls of the Reserves. Apply to, or address sending discharge,
JOHN M POMEROY,
No. 224 S FOURTH Street.
8 2 1m] Formerly Paymaster Pennsylvania Reserves.

OIL OF PETROLEUM,
FOR FRANCE.

THE MAGASINS GENERAUX DE ST. DENIS, which are situated No. 42 AVENUE DE PARIS, at Saint Denis, close to Paris, keep OIL OF PETROLEUM in tin vats, with a guarantee that the loss does not amount to more than three or five per cent. annually. Advance of funds 75 per cent.

Moderate charge for storage. Apply for full particulars to the Director.
8 2 th10trp L. LEFORME.

NATATORIUM
And Physical Institute,
BROAD Street, Below Walnut.
SWIMMING DEPARTMENT.

On and after the FIRST OF AUGUST, the SEASON SWIMMING TICKETS will be reduced to the price of month's tickets, FIVE DOLLARS. 8 1 4t

DRY GOODS.

BLACK SILK,
AT LOW PRICES.

On hand, a large stock, comprising all widths and grades, purchased at the auction sales when gold ruled from 125 to 130.

To reduce, we are selling at less than importation cost.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
8 2 3t Above Willow.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES.

A full line, at
REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
8 2 3t Above Willow.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

To effect the closing out of the balance of our Summer Dress Goods, we have reduced prices extremely low.

Our stock is still large and attractive.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
8 2 3t Above Willow.

E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT St.,
WILL CLOSE HIS STOCK OF PRINTED
LINEN LAWNS,
At 50 Cents Per Yard.

These Goods are CHOICE STYLES, and WARRANTED ALL LINEN.

Also, a choice assortment of goods suitable for
WHITE BODIES.

Ladies about leaving the City for the Sea Shore or Watering Places would do well to inspect my stock, as it is offered on a basis of Gold at 50 per cent. [7 23 12t4p

NEW DRY GOODS
AT
MARSH & WARNOCK'S
(PRICE & WOOD'S OLD STAND),
No. 113 North NINTH Stree

We have just opened with a splendid assortment of
TOWELLING,
TABLE LINEN,
NAPKINS AND DOYLIE
Also, a large assortment of
WHITE GOODS.
SOFT FINISH CAMBRICS,
JACONETS,
NAINSOOKS,
VICTORIA LAWNS and
SWISS MUSLIN
The Best Makes of Bleached and Unbleached
MUSLINS,
Also, a large assortment of HOSIERY AND GLOVES
HOOP SKIRTS, etc., all at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES
6 14 thsm2m

GROCERIES, ETC.

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF TEAS,
Have taken the Store
NO. 932 ARCH STREET,
NO. 932 ARCH STREET,
NO. 932 ARCH STREET,

Chapman's former store, where they have opened an immense stock of the purest
TEAS, COFFEES, AND SPICES,
Which they will sell at the very lowest market prices,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Only the best and purest goods sold.
TAKE NOTICE.
POSITIVELY NO MISREPRESENTATION
Of an article under any circumstances.
ALL OUR COFFEES ROASTED
Without water, lard, or grease.

The best $1·00 and $1·25 Oolong Teas in the country.

Try the Tea Mixture of the American Tea Company, the most delicious in the country, at $1 25.

The very best uncolored Japanese Teas at $1·00, $1 25, and $1·50.

The best and purest roasted Rio Coffee, at 30 cents; the very best imported, 35 cents.

The best and purest Laguayra, Java, and Jamaica Coffee in the country.

Orders received, and sent free to all parts of the city and country.

THE AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
7 10 tuths19t No. 932 ARCH Street.

SHERRY WINE.
FINE HARMONY SHERRY WINE.
ALSO, FINEST QUALITY CROWN SHERRY.
For sale by the cask or demijohn.
ALSO, CHOICE TABLE CLARET,
FOR SALE BY
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 6tp] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

SCHUYLKILL RIVER RAILWAY,
Via Twenty-Second and Twenty-Third Streets.

A NEW ROUTE TO FAIRMOUNT PARK.

FARE..... SEVEN CENTS
EXCHANGE TICKETS, good on all the east and west roads, NINE CENTS. 7 24 14t

IMPROVED ELLIPTIC HOOK
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES
OFFICE, No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.
SLOAT SEWING MACHINES, Repaired and improved. [5 5 tuth3m4p

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FINE OLD English Books, comprising the finest editions, with many of great rarity, together with a rich assortment of French Facetiæ.
B. ASHWORTH,
No. 723 S. NINTH Street below Walnut.
N. B.—Old Books bought in large or small quantities or exchanged. 7 26 1m4p

HARRISON'S PARIAN WHITE, FOR THE complexion, gives the rich warm tone of the Parian marble. Sold at No. 20 South SEVENTH street. 27 1m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*]

A TERRIBLE ATTEMPT AT MURDER—A MAN'S WIFE CONSPIRES TO TAKE HER HUSBAND'S LIFE.—This morning, hearing of a frightful attempt to murder one of our citizens, our reporter repaired to the scene of the occurrence, No. 417 Gaskill street, and got possession of the following facts from the gentleman himself on whom the murder was attempted. Mr. Hull, the person in question, who keeps a barber saloon in Chestnut street, near Strawberry, gave us the following particulars concerning the attempt on his life. Mr. Hull is a white man, aged about 40 years. His statement is as follows:—

"A plan was laid to murder me for my money by a man named William Barker (white man), and Jane Hull, my wife. Last night when I came home, at a little after twelve o'clock, I found the light nearly out in the cellar kitchen, where a heat was usually kept. I did not go down stairs, but went up into my bedroom and asked my wife what was the matter with the lamp, and she said it was out of order. I told her I would go down to go to the water-closet. She followed me down, and she then went down stairs. When I returned I found the light still dimmer, and she had gone up stairs. I had turned to go up stairs when she called to me to go down in the cellar to get the light, and I turned to go down."

This stairway into the cellar kitchen was very narrow and dark. At the foot of the stairs there is a doorway leading into a small vault. In this place there were two colored men concealed, armed with hatchets. Mr. Hull continues:—

"I had just passed the vault door when I heard a slight noise inside; I turned, when they jumped out, and one of them struck me on the head with a hatchet, knocking me down in the opposite corner of the room; then, when I was down, he jumped on me and trotted me; he held me so tight I could not hardly get out finally I recovered my strength and threw him off, and cried murder! and got up and hoisted a window opening into the street when they both ran up stairs. One of them ran into the water closet and the other into the second-story front room and concealed himself in a closet; the one that struck me was in the water-closet; it is stated that they were to get $800 to murder me, and they would get the key o' my safe; they were employed by William Barker; there was also a clothes line on the table near the bed, supposed to be to tie me if they did not succeed in the cellar. One colored man stated that after the murder he was to get the key of the fire-proof from my pocket. He also stated that my wife placed the hatchet in his hand and concealed him. Yesterday morning at the breakfast table, my wife stated that I would be a dead man within four weeks or two months. The plan was laid two or three days ago."

The above is taken down from Mr. Hull's lips, and on the spot of the occurrence.

The neighbors stated that the negroes were seen coming into the house in the early part of the afternoon. At the hearing at the Station House, Union street, below Fourth, they (the negroes) recognized Barker as the man who employed them.

Yesterday, also, Barker was seen by others talking to these negroes.

When the officers arrived Mr. Hull's wife got up, and wanted to know what they wanted, as there was no one in there, and the officers had to burst open the door. The officers making the arrest, and to whom credit should be given for their timely appearance on the spot, were Sergeant Pearson and Officers Bayletts, Jeffries, and Shreiber.

At the hearing before Alderman Swift the two negroes, John Kinsley and Charles Green, confessed. Barker, who was arrested at Seventh and South streets, Mrs. Hull, and the two negroes, were committed to answer the charge of attempted murder. Mr. Hull received a very severe cut over the right temple, but is now doing well. The negroes left a pair of old shoes in the cellar kitchen.

Mr. Hull is a very mild, inoffensive man, and is well known as one of the best amateur chequer-players in the United States. He had in his possession, in the safe at his house at the time of the attempted murder, about $3000 worth of United States bonds, the fruits of many years savings.

EIGHTH STREET IMPROVEMENTS.—The spirit of public improvement is manifesting itself very extensively in the environs of North Eighth street. Some old and successful merchants upon this street have for a long time prosecuted their business in buildings of a character inferior to what one would expect, considering their mercantile reputation, although revolution in affairs seems, however, to have taken place, as almost entire blocks of new and magnificent buildings are in course of construction. This speaks well for the business of that locality, and also for the spirit and enterprise of the merchants.

Mrs. Henry's cloak and mantua-making establishment has removed from No. 38 North Ninth street to No. 46 North Eighth street, and she has taken down the old front; and is about to replace it by a new and handsome one. She will be able to occupy her store in ten days. Immediately adjoining, H. Schwab & Co. are erecting a three-story brick, for the sale of fancy goods and trimmings. They will open the first week in September. At No. 28 North Eighth street, Mr. C. M. Hooper is putting up a fine four-story brick for the sale of fancy goods to a certain extent, but intends to make the sale of dress trimmings a specialty. At No. 30, Mr. Rosenbaum is erecting a magnificent four-story brick. At No. 43, Mr. E. R. Lee is building a gorgeous brown stone front, a credit to any street in the city. This, and the two below, will exceed in extent and magnificence any buildings on the street.

The Staten Island fancy dyeing establishment are enlarging and erecting a new front to their well-known establishment. They have raised their ceiling several feet, and the handsome bulk front they are putting up will be an honor to that locality. They have had an experience of fifty years on Staten Island, and have been located seven years in Philadelphia. Their increase of business, on account of the superiority of their work, has rendered this improvement necessary. Surely Philadelphia is a growing city, and the merchants of North Eighth street have exhibited a praiseworthy and exemplary spirit in increasing its improvements.

THE GREAT CARNIVAL AND BAL MASQUE, which is announced to take place at Congress Hall, Cape May, on the evening of the 9th of August, promises to be the most superb affair of its kind ever seen in America. The arrangements are under the immediate control of a committee of one hundred and fifty gentlemen of influence, now sojourning at the different hotels of Cape May. It is their intention to spare no efforts or means to make this *the* Carnival of America. The immense facilities for giving this carnival at Congress Hall are unequalled in this country, as the elegant improvements in and around the hotel had, since last season, given the management an opportunity to introduce many entirely new features, which will, no doubt, make this huge festival the *Carnival de Venice* of America. The grand display of fireworks will be under the immediate superintendence of the well known firm of Joseph B. Bussier & Co., of this city.

ENGRAVINGS.—We have received from Van Ingen & Snyder some specimens of chromo-ligneate engraving, in the highest style of art. That soft and delicate shadowing, heretofore supposed to be only attainable in a chromo-lithograph, is exhibited in work on wood from this establishment. These beautiful pictures, which are an ornament to the drawing-room table of persons of the most judicious taste, are twenty-four in number, and are intended for four books. Another very rare and finely executed engraving is that of Satterlee Hospital, in West Philadelphia.

CHILD RUN OVER.—We have to record another accident resulting from the carelessness of parents. An infant, only two years old, named McCormick, was run over by passenger car No. 30, at Twenty-second and Wallace streets, and had both of its legs broken, one of them in two places, and is now lying in a critical condition. It is expected to die in a few hours.

ROBBING AN EMIGRANT SHIP.—Michael Brannen was arrested yesterday, charged with purloining various articles of clothing from the emigrant ship *Tonawanda*, lately arrived at this port. He was arrested on Kenten avenue, and was held in $600, by Alderman Wilkins, to answer.

WILL THE BOARD OF HEALTH LOOK INTO THIS MATTER?—Running from Front street to Water, a short distance below Vine, are several open lots. For years past this locality has been the general reservoir for the filth and garbage of this densely populated neighborhood. Ashes, boot-legs, potato peelings, old hats, and apple cores have accumulated here until they have at last assumed the proportions of an incipient mountain. If any person who has not the fear of cholera before his eyes will inspect the place, he will likewise discover that it has become a receptacle for worse descriptions of filthiness than those we have enumerated.

This summer the accumulation of garbage has been more rapid than ever before. At all hours of the night frowsy-headed women and crop-headed men may be found resorting thither with buckets overflowing with pestilential refuse. Even in open daylight they have not desisted from this practice. A few days ago a man drove up and deposited a whole cart-load of reeking filth. He was followed to his retreat, at the distance of several squares, by a gentleman doing business in the neighborhood, while another hunted up a policeman. This latter official easily persuaded the carter to return and gather up his deposit, with which he drove off to some other open lot, in all probability.

Something should be done in this case, and that immediately. The stench arising from the refuse is abominable in this weather. The neighborhood is very densely populated, and with what class of people everybody in the city knows. Should the cholera once gain a foothold among them, its ravages would be fearful. Yesterday a woman living in a wretched abode a few doors from the place in question was seen upon the street, in apparently good health, at ten o'clock in the morning. At three o'clock in the afternoon she was dead. The belief that she died of the cholera soon gained universal credence, and created a panic in the neighborhood. We do not pretend to say that there was any truth in the report; we doubt very much if there was. But we cite this case to show that the Board of Health should take the matter in hand without any further delay.

There are numerous other localities throughout the city, into the sanitary condition of which we intend to look, for the purpose of calling the attention of the Health authorities to them.

MEETINGS TO-DAY.—A meeting of the citizens of the lower section of the city will be held this (Thursday) evening at 7½ o'clock, at Moyamensing Hall, to protest against said hall being used as a hospital for cholera patients.

A stated meeting of the Boys in Blue of the Twentieth Ward will be held this evening at 8 o'clock, at No. 1009 Girard avenue.

The Seventeenth Ward National Union Johnson Club will hold a meeting at Steuben Hall, southeast corner of Fifth and Thompson streets, this evening.

A stated meeting of the Journeymen Bricklayers' Association will be held this evening, at Painters' Hall, southeast corner of Eighth and Walnut streets.

There will be a precinct meeting of the members of the Union Republican party of the Seventh Division, Fifteenth Ward, at the house of C. Glenn, this evening, at 8 o'clock.

A PREACHER IN TROUBLE ON A SERIOUS CHARGE.—John Klein is a sort of local preacher belonging to the Methodist faith. He is charged with committing a shocking and nameless assault upon a little girl, only fourteen years of age. Mr. Klein is in the dental business, and keeps a dental depot in Tenth street, below Arch. The little girl is an orphan. Her mother said that the brute Klein had committed a like assault upon an elder daughter, now eighteen years old, about four years ago, and at the hearing before Alderman Beitler she so testified. The assault on the younger girl was committed on last Thursday. The details are unfit to appear in our columns. The defendant claims that the prosecution is an attempt to extort money. He was held in $800 to answer the charge of assault and battery, with intent to commit a graver offense.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—Last evening, about 9 o'clock, John Henry made an attempt to get into the second-story window of the lager beer saloon, at the southwest corner of Warnock street and Girard avenue, kept by a Mr. Gendall. Some one heard him and gave the alarm, which frightened him, and he turned and jumped to the ground. As he jumped he was noticed by Officer Sweigert, who gave chase. When the burglar reached Stiles and Eleventh street, some citizens attempted to stop him, when he drew a revolver and threatened to shoot any one who laid a finger on him. The crowd getting too thick, he turned and attempted to run back again, at the same time throwing his revolver away under a wagon. He was caught, however, before he had gone far. He was committed by Alderman Fitch to answer.

FURTHER HEARING.—Hugh Keenan, who was before United States Commissioner Sargent on the charge of giving in false returns to the revenue officers, had a further hearing this morning. Keenan keeps the place at Twenty-first and Pine streets. It appears from the evidence that he did not make the proper return of the amount of liquor distilled, returning only twenty gallons when he should have returned one hundred and sixty; and also that he did not make the returns at the proper time. He was held in $1000 bail to answer.

MARKET STREET BRIDGE.—It is with no little satisfaction that we observe the commencement of efforts to render this bridge a little more respectable in appearance. For several days past painters have been at work on it, and it already begins to present a more cheerful appearance. We only fear that this improvement has been delayed a little too long, and the weather has injured the lighter woodwork. When both bridges are finished they will present a very attractive appearance, and add greatly to the appearance of that section of our city.

RECEIVER OF STOLEN GOODS.—Robert Castle was arrested for committing the above offense. He has been in the habit of buying brass castings and brass trimmings for Venitian blinds that had been stolen by small boys. He was arrested at Eleventh and Hamilton streets, and was held by Alderman Jones in $800 to answer at Court.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.—This morning a man was found dead at the Point House wharf, with a discharged pistol lying by his side. He is supposed to have committed suicide. The Coroner has been notified to hold an inquest.

CHOLERA.—There were four cases of Asiatic cholera reported to the Board of Health since our report of yesterday. Of these two cases have died.

AN OMINOUS LETTER—

When threatened pestilence appears,
Prudence should guide us, but not fears;
And 'twill be well most things to shun
That are with letter "C" begun.
From Cabbage and Cucumbers fly,
And let not Cherries tempt your eye.
Likewise avoid what's very Cold,
But still to Caution you must hold;
Nor of good Clothing be afraid,
Like that which at the Tower is made.

Summer Clothing—Men's, Youths', and Boys'—all kinds, styles, and sizes, selling at prices lower than the lowest elsewhere.

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.
BENNETT & Co.

IN CHINA, physicians are paid by their patients while they are well, and the pay ceases when the patient is sick. The doctors of the flowery empire would do well to provide themselves with *MARSDEN'S CALISAYA TONIC*—they would find that their list of non-paying patients would become small by degrees and beautifully less. A cunning people are these Celestials, and we doubt not they will take the hint. Our Tonic will benefit them more than their teas will benefit us. *Depot, No. 437 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

A BOUQUET IN A SINGLE DROP OF FLUID.—An armful of roses might exhale a more overpowering odor than a single drop of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," but in freshness, delicacy, and pure, healthful fragrance, the drop would far transcend the flowers.—*Warsaw Mirror.*

NONE BUT A MOTHER knows with what solicitude with what deep anxiety a mother regards the health of her babe. To such we would say, that in all cases of teething, summer complaints, looseness of the bowels, etc., they will find *MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP* the only preparation which will give certain and speedy relief. No mother should be without a bottle. *Depot, No. 437 Broadway New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

KEEP IT HANDY FOR SUDDEN EMERGENCIES.—An attack of Cholera is generally preceded by a slight Diarrhœa or derangement of the bowels, which when properly treated, checks, and often eradicates the dread disease in its incipiency. No better remedy can be found for this Diarrhœa, or for any Affection of the Bowels, than JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM—a safe, prompt and effective medicine, which has maintained its popularity for 30 years, and which everybody would do well to provide themselves with. Prepared only at No 242 Chesnut street.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE is successfully laid! So is all opposition to the "one price" system adopted at Charles Stokes & Co.'s "one-price" Clothing House, under the Continental. A few more of those cheap Linen Suits on hand.

REDUCED PRICES.—Don't fail to visit B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street, when photographs are desired. His styles are exquisite and artistical in execution and wonderfully accurate.

WONDERFUL!—Aldermen William Davis, West Philadelphia, cured of Rheumatism by three teaspoonful doses of Dr. Fitler's Remedy.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 730 Chesnut street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No 730 Chesnut street.

ASTONISHING!—Alderman Joseph H. Comly, Frankford, suffered eleven years Cured by one bottle of Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy. Get cured.

7-30s, 5-20s,
GOLD AND SILVER,
COMPOUND INTEREST AND UNCURRENT BANK NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, BY
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

BURNS—BARRY.—July 30th, by Rev. William Catheart, Mr JAMES D. BURNS to Miss SUSAN BARRY, both of this city.

KIMBLE—SHREVE—On the 18th ultimo, at Florence, N. J. by the Rev. Edward Ashby, Mr. WILLIAM KIMBLE to Miss HANNAH SHREVE, both of Burlington county.

DIED.

BARRIS.—On the 1st instant, JOHN B BARRIS, aged 65 years.

His relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No 1912 Coates street, on Saturday, the 4th instant, at 9 o'clock A. M. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

BROWN.—On the 31st of July, MILLARD, son of John W. and Susannah C. Brown, in the 7th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No 4633 Jackson street, Manayunk, on Friday, August 3d, at 2 P. M. To proceed to Leverington Cemetery.

EVANS.—Suddenly, on the 31st ultimo, ISAAC J. EVANS (of the firm of Henry Huddy & Co.), in the 31st year of his age. Pottstown papers please copy.

Funeral from the residence of William T. Bartle, Esq., No 416 Richmond street, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

MCCURDY.—On Tuesday, 31st ultimo, after a protracted illness, MARY A., eldest daughter of Robert K. and Hannah McCurdy.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1305 North Broad street, on Saturday, 4th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

STACKHOUSE.—On the 31st ultimo, of cholera infantum, GEORGE PLITT, infant son of James S. and the late Lizzie Stackhouse, aged 3 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 1629 North Eighth street, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

WEIR.—On the 31st ultimo, MARY ANN, wife of John Weir, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 423 Moore street, above Amber, on Friday afternoon, August 3, at 4 o'clock. Interment in Franklin Cemetery.

OBITUARY.

It is with a melancholy pleasure that we write of the many endearing qualities of a late much esteemed friend and fellow townsman, Mr. Isaac J. Evans (of the firm of H. Huddy & Co.). He was suddenly taken ill on the morning of July 31, with violent cholera symptoms, and, lingering through the day, died towards evening. At a consultation, after death, it was agreed that his death was caused by a virulent attack of Asiatic Cholera. Mr. Evans was a gentleman respected and esteemed by all who had any connections with him, either in matters of business or in the social relations. As a business man, his ability, energy, and persevering enterprise rendered him a man of mark. He will be long remembered by his sorrowing friends, and to his relatives his loss will be irreparable.

H.

THE PATENT PEA SHELLER WILL STRIP out Peas or Lima Beans as fast as from four to seven persons can shell them by hand. Price $3 to $6, and to dealers at factory rates, by the agents.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

A MAN WITH A RED COAT, BLUE VEST, and yellow pants, or dressed in any other style, is hereby informed that a general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, and Tools is kept for sale at
TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

ABOUT AS LARGE AS A MEDIUM SIZED wallet are Folding Pocket Lanterns which have a place for matches and an extra supply of tapers, and occupy so small a space as to be conveniently carried in the pocket. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,

THE

AMERICAN,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK ALL PAID UP IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS now on hand, amount to over

$1,500,000.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst.
I. M. Whilldin,	

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.
JOHN C SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 7 7t

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 429 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to 5 31

MEDICAL.

FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE
BY
GRIMAULT & CO.,
Chemists to his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon,
47 Rue Richelieu, Paris.

NO MORE CONSUMPTION.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHATE of LIME

For all Diseases of the Chest this Medicine is invaluable It is largely used at the "BROMPTON" HOSPITAL in London, for Consumption, and generally approved by the Leading Medical Men in England and in France.

NO MORE COD LIVER OIL.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE-RADISH

This Syrup is employed, with the greatest success, in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is infinitely superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders green sickness, muscular palsy and loss of appetite. It regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood, and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children, subject to humors or obstruction of the glands.

NO MORE POVERTY OF THE BLOOD AND PALE COMPLEXION.
DR. LERA'S PHOSPHATE OF IRON
This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and IRON in a liquid state. It is different from all hitherto offered to the public, is liquid colorless, and tasteless. It speedily cures,
CHLOROSIS,
PAINS IN THE STOMACH,
DIFFICULT DIGESTION,
DYSMENORRHŒA, ANÆMIA.
The majority of the Academies of Medicine of Paris recommend the Phosphate of Iron to Ladies of delicate constitution, suffering from Anæmia and all other persons fatigued from over anxiety, nervous emotions overwork, general debility and poorness of blood.
It is the only preparation which never causes constipation, and can be borne by the most delicate stomachs.

NERVOUS HEADACHES, NEURALGIA, INSTANTANEOUSLY CURED BY
GRIMAULT'S GUARANA.
A vegetable Brazilian substance, entirely innocuous.

INTERNAL OR LOCAL
NEW CURATIVE AGENT,
MATICO.
GRIMAULT & CO., PARIS.

This new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a Peruvian pepper shrub called MATICO, and cures promptly and infallibly, without any fear of inflammatory results. The great majority of Physicians in Paris Russia, Germany, and New York now use no other remedy.

GENERAL DEPOSITORIES:
In Paris, at GRIMAULT & CO.'s, Chemists, No. 47 RUE RICHELIEU.
In New York, at M. M. FOUGERA & VANDERKIEFT'S, WILLIAM street
In Philadelphia, at FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., and at every good chemists 8 2 thtf

CHEROKEE CURE,

THE GREAT

INDIAN MEDICINE,

CURES ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY

YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION, VIZ:—
SEMINAL WEAKNESS,
LOSS OF MEMORY, UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE,
PAINS IN THE BACK,
DIMNESS OF VISION,
PREMATURE OLD AGE
WEAK NERVES,
DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALE COUNTENANCE,
INSANITY,
CONSUMPTION,
AND ALL DISEASES
That follow as a sequence of youthful indiscretions.

THE CHEROKEE CURE
Will restore health and vigor, and effect a permanent cure after all other medicines have failed.
Thirty-two page pamphlet sent in a sealed envelope, free to any address.
Price $2 per bottle or three bottles for $5.
Sold by all Druggists; or will be sent by express to any portion of the world, on the receipt of price, by the sole proprietor.
DR. W. R. MERWIN,
No 37 Walker street, New York.

CHEROKEE REMEDY
Cures all Urinary Complaints, viz.: Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys Retention of Urine, Stricture of the Urethra, Dropsical Swellings, Brick Dust Deposits, and all diseases that require a diuretic, and when used in conjunction with the
CHEROKEE INJECTION,
does not fail to cure Gonorrhœa, Gleet, and all Mucus Discharges in Male or Female curing recent cases in from one to three days and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus or Whites in Females. The two medicines used in conjunction will not fail to remove this disagreeable complaint, and in those cases where other medicines have been used without success.
Price, Remedy, One Bottle, $2. Three Bottles, $5.
" Injection " " $2. " $5.
The Cherokee "*Cure*," "*Remedy*," and "*Injection*" are to be found in all well-regulated drug stores, and are recommended by physicians and druggists all over the world for their intrinsic worth and merit. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to deceive their customers by selling cheap and worthless compounds—in order to make money—in place of these. *Beware of deceit* If the druggists will not buy them for you, write to us, and we will send them to you by express, securely packed, and free from observation. We treat all diseases to which the human system is subject, and will be pleased to receive full and explicit statements from those who have failed to receive relief heretofore. Ladies or gentlemen can address us *in perfect confidence*. We desire to send our thirty-two page pamphlet free to every lady and gentleman in the land. Address all letters for pamphlets, medicines, or advice, to the sole proprietor,
DR. W. R. MERWIN,
6 5 mwfstp No. 37 WALKER Street, N. Y.

BIOKRENE,
OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED

This preparation is unequalled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.
The feeble, the aged and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.
No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.
BIOKRENE cures General Debility, Impotency, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low spirits, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.
BIOKRENE.—The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing the Old, should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.
TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.
It is also a Grand Tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.
One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER Proprietors,
No. 28 DEY Street, New York.
Sold by JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No 23 North SIXTH Street.
DYOTT & CO.,
4 19 thstu6mrp No. 232 N SECOND St.

DR. SEELYE'S
LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY.
Cure Warranted if Directions are Followed.
COLD IN THE HEAD RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES.
DR. SEELYE'S
BRONCHIAL SYRUP!
An unfailing Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and Irritation of the Bronchial Tubes or Lungs, Tickling in the Throat, and Croup.
DR. D. H. SEELYE & CO., Proprietors,
Freeport, Illinois.
AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 20 South TENTH Street,
DYOTT & CO.,
7 9 mwsu6w rp No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA
Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN
In the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old establishment, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 7 20 6t

PAPER HANGINGS.

HOWELL & BOURKE

MANUFACTURERS

OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

N. E CORNER

OF

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS

PHILADELPHIA.

FOURTH EDITION

Delegates to the Philadelphia Conservative Convention from Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Georgia, August 2.—The despatch from this city yesterday, giving the list of delegates at large to the Philadelphia Convention, should have included the name of Senator Manning, who was also elected.

Destructive Fire at Oil City.

NEW YORK, August 2.—Private despatches have been received here, announcing a large fire at Oil City, destroying all the property there of the United States Company.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 2.—Stocks are stronger. Chicago and Rock Island, 102½; Cumberland preferred, 47½; Illinois Central 124½; Michigan Southern, 84½; New York Central, 105½; Reading, 111½; Hudson River, 121; Canton Company, 58½; Virginia 6s, 64; Erie, 68½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 55½; United States 6s, 1867, 129½; United States Coupons, 1881, 109½; do. 1862, 105½; do. 1865, 106; United States 10-40s, 99½; Treasury 7 30s, 104½@104¾; Gold, 148½.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Aug. 2

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$400 City 6s, old	94	200 sh Keystone Zinc	4
$4000 N Pa R 6s	90	100 sh Host R	b30 18½
$1000 U S 7-30s June	104½	35 sh do	18¾
$2000 U S 5-20s '65 reg	106½	100 sh do	18½
$2000 do	106½	100 sh N Y & Mid	56 56
$1250 Ches & Del 6s	91	5 sh Coml Bk	54½
$800 C & A 6s	83	100 sh Read	56 56 3 16
25 sh Penn R	56½	100 sh do	s30 56
200 sh Ocean	s30 4 31	200 sh do	56 56¼
100 sh do	4½	300 sh do	b30 56¼
200 sh do	4½	100 sh Cata pf	33½
100 sh do	4½	100 sh do	33¾
300 sh do	4½	100 sh N Central	46¼
60 sh Maple Sh	1½	20 sh 2d & 3d	2d 83

SECOND BOARD

$1000 Pittsb'g 6s	70	100 sh Reading	b30 56
18 sh Penna R	56½	100 sh do	b30 56¼
10 sh do	56½		

RECONSTRUCTION.

Chief Justice Ruffin Against the New Constitution—He Denounces President Johnson as a Despot and Usurper.

From the Raleigh Standard.

We learn, and indeed the fact is admitted by the *Sentinel*, the organ of Governor Worth, that the long and able argument recently published in the *Wilmington Journal*, against the New Constitution and the powers of the late State Convention, and copied with so much gusto by the Secession press of the State, is from the pen of Chief Justice Ruffin. We regret we have not space to lay this argument in full before our readers, but we give the following extracts, which will afford some idea of its intent and spirit. The Chief Justice says:—

"I consider that this is no Constitution, because your Convention was not a legitimate Convention, and had no power to make a Constitution for us, or to alter that which we had and have; and that it cannot be made a Constitution, even by popular sanction. If these positions be correct, it ought to be rejected by the people, as the easiest, simplest, and most efficient method of setting the points at rest, and avoiding many perplexing and dangerous questions before the Judiciary. I object to the organization of your body as a Convention, because it was called without the consent of the people of North Carolina by the President of the United States, or under his orders—an act of clear and despotic usurpation, which could not give the body any authority to bind the State or its inhabitants. If it be said the President, or his satrap—his Governor of a Province—did not call, or rather constitute the Convention, but the delegates were elected by the people, and thereby the body was duly constituted, I deny it, directly and positively. Mr. Johnson required a convention to perform certain specific acts; to annul the ordinance of secession, and tender a return to the Union, or claim its continued existence under the Constitution of the United States; to emancipate the slaves, and ordain that slavery shall never hereafter exist in this State, and to repudiate the State 'war debt.' All these were done; the two first promptly and in satisfactory terms; and the third at the last moment, under subjection and in conformity to orders, after having once refused to adopt the measure. All was done, I say, that was required, and Mr. Johnson proclaimed that he had got all he wanted; that we were back as a State and might choose our Representatives in Congress in conformity to our rights as a State, and to our law regulating elections. Was there anything more for *that* Convention to do? Were they chosen for any other purpose, even by those who were allowed to vote for members? How dare they, then, go on to frame a Constitution, a law for all time, which is to be binding on those who elected them for other ends, and also on that large portion of the patriots and heroes—"unpardoned Rebels"—who were not allowed to vote at all? The pretension is without parallel of precedent until the present term of radical assumption of power in a dominant military or numerical majority, without respect for rights or the Constitution. As far as they safely can, and whenever they can, the people ought to resist that pretension. This they can peacefully do, when called upon and allowed to vote; and I trust they will do so on this occasion without commotion, in support of the great principle of human liberty—that a people have the right to make their own Constitution, and not be made subject to one imposed on them, by force or fraud, by an extraneous power, or by a fraction of their fellow-citizens."

PRIVATEER AFLOAT.

A Large Screw Steamer Pirating in the South Atlantic—Probably a Chilian Privateer.

A gentleman who has arrived at Montevideo writes from there under date of June 14, as follows:—

"On the 23d of April, when in longitude fifty-one degrees west, latitude thirty-six degrees north, we were chased by a large screw steamer of about fifteen hundred tons, barque rigged. She had one large pivot gun between the foremast and a smoke-pipe. She had a numerous crew aboard, as many heads were distinctly visible above the deck. She was a very fast vessel under steam. We were going at the rate of ten knots an hour, and she ran up to us in less than two hours. I believed then that she was a Chilian privateer. When first sighted she was steering southeast, under full steam, which she continued to do until within a mile of us. She then hauled to east, and at sundown was steering northeast under sail only. She was out of the track of any merchant steamships, and in that of vessels bound to the West Indies from England."

NEW ROUTE.
Frankford and Philadelphia Railway,
VIA SECOND AND THIRD STREETS RAILWAY.
NOW OPEN THROUGH TO
FRANKFORD,
HARRISGATE,
CEDAR HILL CEMETERY
Cars running regularly on short time. 7 30 mwf6t

TO MUSIC DEALERS, BOOKSELLERS, NEWSMEN, Etc.—Your early orders are solicited for the NEW HUMOROUS SONG and six pages of Sheet Music for the Piano, entitled
THE FINNEGAN FIZZLE.
Third edition now ready, address
ISAAC A. POOLE,
No. 629 W. WASHINGTON Street, Chicago.
Single copies mailed free. Song, 35 cents; Song and March, 50 cents. 7 30 mwf9t

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

President Johnson's Responsibility.

From the Tribune.

If any doubt existed as to President Johnson's connection with the massacre in New Orleans, it will be removed by reading his despatch to Attorney-General Herron, of Louisiana. This despatch, written with the knowledge that loyal citizens of the United States were dying from wounds received by a Rebel mob, assumes the full responsibility of the deed. The policy that prompted Mayor Monroe and his followers found its inspiration in Washington.

This conclusion fills us with inexpressible sadness, but we cannot resist the facts. It is a dreadful thing to arraign the President of the United States as being in any possible sympathy with the unlawful shedders of blood, but when a plain fact is to be stated the plainest words are the best. In the first place, the President recognizes a usurped power to communicate his wishes. James M. Wells is the Governor of Louisiana, and the official representative of the State. To him the President should have spoken. But Governor Wells, a duly elected Governor by Rebel votes, had called this Convention together, and the President steps over the theory of State rights, and sends his commands to an officer of his Cabinet—his Attorney General—one Andrew S. Herron—a conspicuous Rebel in the days of treason. The President directs him to call upon General Sheridan for "sufficient force to sustain the civil authorities in suppressing all illegal or unlawful assemblies." If the President really believes that States have rights, and Governors of States privileges, then his course in recognizing an officer of Governors Wells' Cabinet as the proper authority to call out troops is a usurpation. What would have been said if Congress had requested Attorney-General Speed to call out the troops and perform the highest executive functions? Yet Mr. Speed has as much right to call out the troops of the United States as Mr. Herron has to take command of the troops in Louisiana.

This is a small point in our argument, but it shows the tendency of the President. His despatch recognizes a usurpation, and proceeds to defend the massacre. All "unlawful assemblies" must be suppressed. Well, this particular assembly was suppressed—and very effectually—for its leaders were murdered, and those who escaped murder are either lying in the prison or the hospital. According to the President, this Convention had not "obtained the consent of the people of the State." If it at all entered into our argument, we might ask him what right the President had to determine this fact? Governor Wells thought the Convention was legal, and as he is Governor, what business has President Johnson with it? Who gives the President of the United States the power to traverse the decision of a State Executive, or to decide upon the competency of a State Convention? Would he be authorized in sending a despatch to General Barlow declaring the New York Legislature to be unlawful, and calling upon General Hooker to disperse its members? According to the President's own theory—the theory that Louisiana is a sovereign State, and her officers competent to govern it—he is guilty of a most flagrant assumption of executive power.

We pass beyond this theory, or indeed any theory of Presidential prerogative. The facts are that certain Union men—conspicuous for their loyalty during years of war—have been murdered by Rebels, who were conspicuous for treason in years of war. The men who did the deed are enabled to show warrant for their crime from the President of the United States. When Governor Brownlow asked for troops to compel the obedience of Executive commands, and to protect the Legislature in its legislative power, he was petulantly refused. In Tennessee the majority was loyal, and the President threw his influence with the minority. In Louisiana the majority was Rebel, and the President not only sustained it, but placed in its hands the army of the United States. If it was right to refuse aid to Brownlow in seeing that "the law and the Constitution were sustained, and thereby peace and order," then it was wrong to refuse aid to Governor Wells and his Convention. If that Convention was unlawful, there are remedies in the Supreme Court. We have had a dozen Fenian Conventions in the last year—all unlawful—as organizing war upon a friendly power. The President permitted them to assemble, and sent no troops to disperse them. Why make an exception of loyal men in Louisiana, who, at the very worst, and accepting as truth the charges of the President, were no more illegal than the Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood?

It is folly to use soft phrases in speaking of this appalling crime. The policy of Andrew Johnson engendered the demon fury which hashed blood in the streets of the Crescent City. His statesmanship has once more raised Rebel flags in New Orleans. His construction of Presidential duty has led him to commit an act of direct usurpation in Louisiana. His oath to protect and defend the nation finds expression in the unavenged assassination of men whose loyalty was as conspicuous and self-denying and sorely tried as his own. All that we have gained by the war comes to this—that in Louisiana an illustrious general of the Union army is compelled to accept the orders of a notorious punished Rebel. The time has come for the people to speak—and let it be in tones so distinct and unmistakable that even Andrew Johnson will not dare to disobey the warning.

The Union Party and the Union Cause.

From the Times.

The Republicans of the Fifth District of Illinois, in a recent Convention, adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the party which stood by the Government through four years of rebellion and treason, and maintained liberty and union in spite of Southern Rebels and Northern Copperheads, is fully capable of taking care of the country in time of peace.

This was hoped, expected, believed. But, so far, these hopes have been wholly disappointed. Congress assembled with overwhelming Republican majorities in both Houses. Its first act was one of organized hostility to the President, who "had stood by the Government through four years of rebellion and treason." Its second act was a demonstration in favor of universal negro suffrage. And its subsequent action, through eight months, has been ingloriously distinguished by measures calculated, if not designed, to obstruct and delay the work and duty of reunion. The doors of Congress were locked and barred against loyal Representatives from loyal Southern States. And though finally, in an ungracious and grudging manner and spirit, they admitted Tennessee, Arkansas, with her devotedly loyal Representatives, is "out in the cold." Colonel Johnson, who fought for the Union through four years of rebellion and treason, and then went to Congress by a Union election, was denied even the courtesy of the floor! Governor Parsons and Sharkey, enlightened and patriotic, anxious to return, with their States, to their allegiance, and to aid in restoring fraternity and Union, are regarded and treated as enemies.

Congress, so far as the great duty of reconstruction is concerned, has proved that Dickens' "Circumlocution Office" ceases to be an imagination. Congressional "Barnacles" have been for eight months teaching their constituents "how not to do it." And Congress has finally adjourned, leaving the sections more estranged, and the chances of reunion more remote, than they were when it met.

Is it true, then, that the radicals "are capable of taking care of the country in time of peace?" Have they shown either capacity or disposition to do so? The North was successful in overthrowing rebellion. We had conquered and were prosperous. The South had paid dearly for its attempt to overthrow the Government. Slavery, with them an element of wealth and power, was destroyed. The rich men were impoverished, their middle classes ruined, their poor perishing for lack of food. Their homes and their hearths were desolate. In a word, they perilled all, and lost all.

Which class, under such circumstances, could best afford to be tolerant and magnanimous? Which, when peace was obtained, should have extended the hand of forgiveness? When before, in the history of wars, have conquerors trampled upon the vanquished? Interest and policy, if not magnanimity, induce conciliation in such cases. But with us there is no such spirit. We are neither just nor wise enough to endeavor to heal the wounds or soothe the irritations of a vanquished enemy. While the remembrances of war are ever sorrowful, we have much to console, compensate, and cheer. Not so with our erring brothers. Their reflections are all embittered. There is no bright side, no relief in their war picture. Their leaders are in prison or in exile. Their glory, their wealth, their means of subsistence, and the Government they attempted to establish are no more.

When thus overtaken by the consequences and results of rebellion and war, they submitted. The Government transmitted the Constitutional amendment, abolishing slavery forever, requiring them to ratify and adopt it. This done, and the great element of discord out of the Constitution, all, North and South, inferred that REUNION was accomplished. But how unfortunate was that inference! The word of promised union was kept to the ear but broken to the hope.

The "scheme of reconstruction" adopted by Congress was not only wholly impracticable, but was adopted *because* it is impracticable. They proclaimed, to help it through, that all Northern States would call their Legislatures and adopt it immediately. Not the first State Legislature has been so called. "Not to do it" was the great merit of the scheme. The Union is to be kept divided until a radical President can be chosen in 1870. But the "how-not-to-do-it policy" will "return to plague the inventors." The people will weary of radicalism, and "crush it out" before its ambitious hopes are realized. The year 1870 will come, but ere it dawns the men who keep loyal Representatives and loyal States out of Congress and out of the Union, and who deprive the country of the benefits of a peace which cost rivers of blood and thousands of millions of treasure, will seek political caverns to hide or shield them from popular indignation.

The Radical Cry for Civil War.

From the World.

The riot provoked in New Orleans by the radical representatives of the faction which at the North has sought, through General Paine and other revolutionary members of Congress, to get control of the means for making war upon the Government, has been eagerly seized upon by the *Tribune* and the *Post* as an opportunity for calumniating the President and his policy by pretending that the Louisiana negroes have revolted against the Presidential administration, and have, in consequence, been murdered by the "Rebel whites" of the Crescent City.

No accusation at once so wicked and so false as this has ever been brought against the negro race in the South by the most extreme Southern advocates of the system of slavery. The history of our civil war stares these slanderers and incendiaries of the radical press in the face, to prove that the Southern negroes, when left to themselves, are, and through all the trials of the war have steadily been, on much better terms with the Southern whites than the Northern radicals are with the Northern millions of sober and law-abiding men. There were no attempts at insurrection in the South between 1861 and 1865. Not even when the *Tribune* gave up the Federal cause for lost, and wailed for peace on the basis of separation, did the blacks of the South attempt to redress the national balance by turning on their masters. We have heard a great deal, but not much to the purpose, about black "Unionism" and black "loyalty" at the South. We have heard little or nothing about black fidelity to the Southern cause and to the Southern leaders and people. But the truth is, that for every black soldier enlisted to do garrison duty on the side of the Union, at full pay, after the white soldiers had done the fighting for the Union, there were at least forty blacks at the South who clung to the fortunes of their masters, and repudiated all connection with the Northern army. This might have been foreseen as an inevitable result by any person who knew the negro character. It is sublime effrontery for radical journals to deny it, now that through a four years' war the obvious character of the negro race thus made exhibition of itself.

It is the pivotal misrepresentation which the radicals make in their campaign of passion and calumny—the misrepresentation of the reciprocal feelings of the blacks and whites of the Southern States since the blacks became free. One would suppose, to hear and read these calumniators, that the white population of the South hate with utter hatred the very blacks who were faithful to them and their cause with an unexampled fidelity, when the opposite course would have crushed the fondest hopes of their "slave-masters," and secured themselves their freedom; that they desire to starve, maltreat, maim, and kill the very beings whose industry is essential to their prosperity, whose trust is essential to their domestic peace, whose friendliness is the habit of the lifetimes of all of them, and whose equal and free exchange of mutual services is to-day the condition of the life and happiness of both to a degree beyond what an enforced exchange of such services ever was.

The whites of the South could become copper-colored and the blacks white, sooner than either of them could so become transformed within as to cherish for the other that bitter hatred, that active malevolence, which the Northern radicals impute to both in their efforts to make of the passions of both means for prolonging their own hold upon place and power. To suppose the reverse is to suppose human nature, under black skins and under white skins, different from human nature as it was ever seen under any skin. And the saddest thing in this New Orleans riot is the evidence it gives that the Northern radicals, in their attempt to get possession of the means for making war upon the Government, though pretending concern for the negro and his suffrage, care as little for the blacks whom they delude and fool and slaughter, as for the men of their own blood who cannot be deluded by their lies, and whose orderly administration of law they have there assailed with revolutionary and cruel violence.

The Future of Mexico—The Duty of Our Government.

From the Herald.

The events now transpiring in Mexico, as fully set forth by our correspondence, leave no doubt that the empire of Maximilian is doomed. A few months more, and neither French soldiers nor Austrian imperialism will stand between the Mexican republic and its normal condition of anarchy and confusion. The Empress Carlotta has already gone to Europe, whether as an ambassadress to the Court of France, or to look after the estate of her father, the late King of the Belgians, it matters not; her return to Mexico is far more unlikely than the departure of her husband to join her in Europe. Marshal Bazaine, the French commander, appears to be in momentary danger of capture or assassination, and he too contemplates a speedy withdrawal to France with his troops. Meantime the liberal cause is gaining strength. It is said that the French Marshal and the French soldiers and residents seriously object to Maximilian's departure at this juncture, and that even the farewell of the Empress was not regarded with much favor by these classes. But it is expected that the Emperor has made up his mind to abandon the country whether the French will it or not. So runs the news. What, therefore, is the probable future of unfortunate Mexico? Is she to be permitted to crumble to pieces? Shall she fall back into her old system of internecine warfare, contending chiefs, and plundering rulers? Such would seem to be her inevitable fate if some strong power does not interfere to save her. There is no element within the republic nor among those who are clamoring for supremacy there which can prevent a return to the former miserable condition which has existed for so many years. Some point to Santa Anna as the future savior, and some denounce him as the worst hated man in the country. He has tried to govern Mexico before; he has been hunted out, and has grown immensely rich. It is quite probable, therefore, that the Mexican people hate him as much as people generally hate rulers who have gratified their avarice at the public expense. But if so, why do the agents of the Juarez Government—Romero and the rest—take so much trouble to prove him a traitor and so forth? If the people of Mexico will not have him for a savior, then let the people deal with him. Without their consent he cannot rule them. Santa Anna failed to govern Mexico, and that settles the question of his statesmanlike capacity. Juarez has failed also up to this time, and there is no prospect that he will succeed any better in the present state of affairs. We care nothing for the claims, the schemes, or the fitness of these men. It is manifested that Mexico, as she stands to-day, is almost certain to relapse into a condition of anarchy and perpetual civil war, which may invite some other foreign power to interfere as France has done. It is the paramount duty of our Government to prevent such a calamity by at once establishing a protectorate over Mexico. As the great governing power of the two continents of America, we should act as the guardian of our nearest neighboring republic, and put a stop to the state of affairs there which has already been allowed to exist too long for our own honor or safety.

We care not what long drawn out diplomatic plans Mr. Seward has in his head. We have seen too much of his tedious, truckling, toadying method of conducting our foreign policy. We are sick of the whole thing, and we appeal directly to Andrew Johnson to step in and settle this Mexican question by a friendly, or, if necessary, an armed mediation. General Sheridan proposes to clear up the difficulty with six thousand cavalry, and no doubt he would accomplish it; but there may be no necessity for this. Let Mr. Johnson declare that the Mexican people shall be protected in their efforts to elect an entirely new man to govern them under a republican form of government. Let all the old political hacks who have been abusing the liberties and plundering the treasures of the people be set aside, and fresh minds be placed in the direction of public affairs. Let immigration, not of the effete Latin race, but the progressive American people, be encouraged and protected, and we shall soon see an end of the disgraceful broils that have reduced the fairest garden spot on the American continent to a bloodstained wilderness, destroyed her resources, crippled her commerce, and opened wide her gates to the rapacity of foreign nations.

If Andrew Johnson will set aside the timid policy of Seward, throw the ægis of his protection over unhappy Mexico, pay off the debt she owes to France—which France ought to get—and raise up a new and prosperous republic on our Southern body, he will render his Administration as illustrious as that of Washington. Now is the time. Let not the golden opportunity be lost.

The Philadelphia Convention.

From the Daily News.

The Southern people, disappointed and deceived in their reliance upon the magnanimity, or at least the justice of their conquerors, are in no condition to build exaggerated hopes upon the basis of any prospective political movement. Still, we find them accepting very cheerfully and hopefully the foreshadowed action of the Philadelphia Convention. And they do this not with the desperation of drowning men clutching at a straw, but with a confidence of swimmers in a rough sea who at least feel the firm ground beneath their feet. The earnestness with which such men as Alexander H. Stephens enter into the movement, is, in itself, an assurance that the Convention will not be prostituted to the uses of demagogues, but that a broad national spirit will govern its proceedings.

Still we find, here and there, but very rarely, some signs of mistrust in the expressions of the Southern press. Although the journals that are representative of Southern feeling are enlisted warmly in the interests of the conservative enterprise, one or two of them of position and influence still seem to harbor a lingering doubt of the probability of fair play for the South in the action of the Convention. This is not to be wondered at in view of the endeavors of certain Northern journals to secure for an insignificant faction a monopoly of the conservative movement, in the same way that the radicals usurped a monopoly of central legislation. A few narrow-minded politicians, hanging on to the shirts of radicalism, but ready to drop into any new organization that they hope to control, have labored to convey the impression that the principle of the Congressional test oath will be applied to Southern delegates to the Convention, and that positive "Union" antecedents will be demanded as credentials to insure admission. It is time for our Southern contemporaries, if there be any of them who are still deceived by these misrepresentations, to study the situation more closely, and to understand the true nature of conservative rally that is about to be made.

The radicals constitute the numerical strength of the Black Republican party. They possess likewise all the elements of power that are due to thorough organization under the strict discipline of the acknowledged leaders of the faction. The Republicans who call themselves conservative have, as a party, no force, no vitality whatever, and, as individuals, no more influence than such as they may exercise by the expression of popular doctrines, or by assisting in forwarding a popular movement. They were not able to make a respectable show of resistance, in Congress, to the dictation of the Radical leaders. If they choose to float upon the conservative current, they can do so; but as to guiding it, they have even less capacity than they had to control the radical programme. Let them come, and welcome, to swell the tide that flows spontaneously from that great source of political supremacy, the heart of the people; but they come as tributaries, and whether they come or not, the stream will roll on in its legitimate channel.

With the evidence of the weakness of the conservative Republicans upon the Congressional record, and being outside of the Congressional arena, an organization in embryo, untried, undisciplined, that has never tested its strength at the ballot-box, it is simply impossible for them to control a great popular uprising. What would the Convention amount to in their hands? Its voice would be, in the political battle, as feeble as a schoolboy's squib amid the roar of artillery. The strength of the conservative movement lies in its promise of cleansing the political atmosphere of the taint of civil strife that still lingers in it. Its purpose is the rehabilitation of the South, and we surely shall not begin the work by ostracizing the representative men of the South. If we look forward to national union, we shall not commence by appealing to the bitter memories of domestic conflict. The South may rest assured that the Democracy of the North will not consent to the proscription of any accredited delegate, Northern or Southern, who is ready to accept the principles enunciated in the call for the Convention. The endorsement of those principles is the only test that will be required, and if a factious minority should attempt to impose any other, they will simply make an exhibition of their own weakness.

FISH-BREEDING IN AUSTRALIA.—A letter from Melbourne announces the safe arrival of upwards of one hundred thousand salmon, sea, and brown trout ova, and says that forty per cent. of the whole number were hatching in the river Plenty, in Tasmania. The last account received direct was that two thousand salmon fry, varying in size from nine inches to twelve inches, had left the fresh water and gone to the sea, and that there were thriving in the ponds four hundred brown trout from eleven inches to thirteen inches long, the produce of the salmon and trout ova shipped in January, 1864.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The United States Government having granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Land Scrip, representing 780,000 acres of Public Land, for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State, the Board of Commissioners now offer this Land Scrip to the public.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's office, at Harrisburg, until Wednesday, August 15, 1866.

This land may be located in any State or Territory by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General, one third of which must paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board or Commissioners.

J. M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor-General,
For the Board of Commissioners
HARRISBURG, July 11, 1866. 7 17 1m

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 GIRARD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 27, 1866.
WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE COAL.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, August 7, 1866, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department 500 tons best quality White Ash Anthracite Coal, of such sizes as may be required, and in such quantities as may be ordered, from August 10, 1866, to April 30, 1867, with the privilege of increasing the quantity to 5000 tons, to weigh 2240 pounds to the ton, to be inspected by an inspector appointed on the part of the Government, to be delivered free of charge at all places ordered in this city; also, on board of vessels at the Port of Philadelphia, in good order and condition, free of slate, bone, dust, and all other impurities.

In case of failure to deliver the Coal in sufficient quantities, and at the proper time and place, the Department reserves the right to make good any deficiency by open purchase at the contractor's risk and expense.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two or more responsible parties, their responsibility to be certified to by a United States judge, attorney, or collector of the port, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into written obligations, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, to furnish the proposed supplies agreeably to contract.

No proposition will be considered unless the terms of this advertisement (a copy of which should accompany each proposal) are complied with.

Proposals to be made out in duplicate on the regular printed forms, which may be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed too high or unreasonable is reserved, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

The envelope to be endorsed, "Proposals for Coal," and addressed to the undersigned.

Bids will be opened on Tuesday, August 7, 1866, 12 o'clock M., and bidders are requested to be present.

By order of
Bvt Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Ass't Q. M. General U. S. Army.
GEORGE R. ORME,
7 27 9t Captain and Ass't Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR SALE OF WOOD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1866

Sealed Proposals are invited at this office until 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY, August 6, 1866, for the purchase of (13,000) THIRTEEN THOUSAND CORDS OF GOVERNMENT WOOD, located as follows:—

(1400) FOURTEEN HUNDRED CORDS at the Kendall Green Wood Yard, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about one mile from the depot of said road in this city.

This wood consists of about ONE THIRD (⅓) PINE and TWO-THIRDS (⅔) OAK) and is piled immediately along the track of the railroad.

(11,600) ELEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED CORDS at the Wood Yard, three-quarters of a mile north of Alexandria, on the line of the Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown Railroad.

This wood consists of about TWO-THIRDS (⅔) PINE and ONE-THIRD (⅓) OAK, is piled along the track, and is distant about one-half of a mile from a wharf on the Potomac river, leading to which there is a direct and level road.

All of the wood offered for sale is of good or fair quality, and thoroughly seasoned.

Proposals will be received for quantities from (50) fifty cords and upwards, with privilege of taking all of either or both lots.

Payment to be made in Government funds, immediately after the opening of the bids, and upon measurement of the wood.

The right is reserved of rejecting any or all proposals deemed disadvantageous to the United States.

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
7 16 18t Department of Washington.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESTNUT STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22 50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50 00 to 350
HEAVY	do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27 50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15 00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM	do	30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE,	do	12 00 to 150
GENTS	do	8 00 to 7

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets, Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.

J 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS.
2 15 No. 114 MARKET Street.

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.

WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER.

MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS SUPPLIES,
No. 118 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Cotton and Woollen Machinery,
Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.
Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING
Of best quality and manufacture, 1 4 26 3mrp

SUMMER RESORTS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.

GEORGE HAYDAY,
6 14 thstu2m PROPRIETOR.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
Opened on the 1st Day of June, 1866.
GEORGE J. BOLTON,
6 27wfm2m PROPRIETOR.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Will open for the reception of guests on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.
DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address
BROWN & WOELPPER
PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 9 2mrp* Philadelphia.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE.

The former patrons and friends of the Boarding House originally kept by the Brown family at Brown's Mills, in the township of Pemberton, county of Burlington, and State of New Jersey, are hereby informed that the subscriber is now ready to accommodate all who will favor him with their company.

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD.

N. B.—Stages for the accommodation of passengers to and from Brown's Mills, will run from Pemberton to depot.

6 23sw2m JOHN HAVENS,
Proprietor of Stages.

SUMMER TRAVEL,
Via North Pennsylvania Railroad.

SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO

WILKESBARRE,	MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON,	ALLENTOWN,
BETHLEHEM,	HAZLETON

AND ALL POINTS IN THE
Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.
Commodious Cars,
Smooth Track,
Fine Scenery,
Excellent Hotels
Are the Specialities of this Route.

Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

The new road between the Summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views of unsurpassed beauty, and the new hotel provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at reduced rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.

Excursion Tickets to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days, issued any day.

THROUGH TRAINS.

Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON Streets at 7 30 A. M., 3 30 P. M., and 5 15 P. M.

For particulars, see time table in another column.

6 9 2mrp ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday. On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6 00 A. M.
Mail	7 30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9 15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2 00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4 15 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE ATLANTIC.

Special Excursion	5 18 P. M.
Mail	4 45 P. M.
Freight	11 23 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7 08 A. M.
Accommodation	5 50 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street..... 5 30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson..... 6 32 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street..... 10 15 A. M. and 2 00 P. M.
Leaves Haddonfield..... 1 00 P. M. and 3 15 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7 30 A. M. and Atlantic at 4 45 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Tickets for sale at No. 828 Chesnut street (Continental Hotel), and at the office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 26 S. Fifth street.

The Philadelphia Express Company, Principal Office No. 26 S. Fifth street, Branch Office No. 320 N. Wharves, above Vine, will attend to the usual branches of express business along the line of the road, and deliver baggage, etc., to and from all trains.

Goods of every description called for and forwarded by express to Atlantic City and all way stations on the road. Baggage checked from residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

6 25 2m JOHN G. BRYANT, Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON, AND BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROADS.
GRAND EXCURSION ARRANGEMENT
FOR
TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL
TO
NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA, DELAWARE WATER GAP, ETC., ETC.

These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travellers, enabling them to visit the celebrated watering places of the North, at much less than regular rates of fare.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866, and entitle the holder to stop over at any point on the route.

For Tickets, information, and circulars descriptive of the routes, apply at the Ticket Office of the Company, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

6 30 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing MONDAY July 16, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—

9:00 A. M., Morning Mail, due 12:25.
2 00 P. M., Accommodation due 8 P. M.
4 00 P. M., Fast Express due 7:05.

Returning will leave Cape Island—

6:30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10:07.
9 00 A. M., Fast Express, due 12:07.
5:00 P. M., Express, due 8 22.

Ticket Offices, at Ferry foot of Market street, and No. 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.

Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No. 828 Chesnut street, can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.

6 29 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

SUMMER RESORTS.

EXCURSIONISTS
TOURISTS,
AND
Pleasure Seekers
TO
NIAGARA FALLS,

Lake Ontario, The Thousand Islands, Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake George, Saratoga, New York, etc. etc. etc., will find it to their advantage to procure

THROUGH TICKETS,

WHICH ARE SOLD AT REDUCED RATES AT THE TICKET OFFICE OF THE

CATAWISSA RAILROAD LINE,
No. 425 CHESNUT STREET.

Passengers have choice of several routes to Niagara Falls, and Through Tickets are sold down Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, to Ogdensburg, Montreal, and Quebec, via the American and English Line of Steamers, passing the Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the River St. Lawrence by daylight, returning to New York or Boston by

FIFTY DIFFERENT ROUTES.

These routes offer to pleasure seekers scenery unsurpassed in this country.

No extra charge for meals or state rooms on steamers between Niagara Falls and Montreal.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866, and entitle the holders to stop over at any point on the route.

For further information and Guide Books descriptive of the Routes, apply at the Company's Office, No. 425 CHESNUT Street. N. VAN HORN,
6 13w m2m Passenger Agent.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
Is now open for the reception of visitors.
7 5 1m BENJ. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

The Saturday 4½ P. M. line from Vine street wharf returns on Monday, arriving in Philadelphia at 9 A. M.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This spacious and elegant establishment will open for the reception of guests on or before the 27th day of June, 1866.
6 15 mw2m ROBERT B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO., beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,

THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,

which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.

The following are some of its great advantages:—

1st. Simplicity of construction, cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.

2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.

3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish-Pond, etc.

4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors and police.

5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, in female loneliness or old age, especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.

6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.

7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.

We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps, and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street,
Room No. 18.

We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.

Country Agents wanted. 6 29 3m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF MACHINERY, ETC.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
WASHINGTON, June 16, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction at the Navy Yard, NORFOLK, on FRIDAY, the 3d day of August next, the following articles, viz.:—

Twenty-one Rollers of Rolling Mill.
Seven Nail Machines.
One Guide Mill (complete) 38 Rollers.
Two bundles Saws for Slotting Screws.
Two Machines for Slotting Screws.
Seven Machines for Cutting Threads.
Four Oil Retainers.
Two Oil Press Rollers.
Eight pieces Iron Shafting.
Six sets Couplings for Shafting.
Lot of Taps and Dies for Gas Fitting.
One box Lacings (leather).
Three boxes Belting.
One Gun-screw Machine.
One piece Leather Belting, 6 inches wide, 164 pounds.
One piece Leather Belting, 6 inches wide, 141 pounds.
One piece Leather Belting, 20 inches wide, 224 pounds.
Two rolls Gum Packing.
Six bars Octagon Steel (cast).

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; and all articles to be removed from the yard within ten days from day of sale.

By order of Navy Department.
JOSEPH SMITH,
6 19tuth13t Chief Bureau Yards and Docks.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.
No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such general confidence as this high source:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 8, 1868.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSEL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3, 1868.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7, 1859

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 43

M. NATHANS & SONS
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street.
PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 1 9m

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPH

THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

Latest London and Paris Modes—Changes in Skirts, Bonnets, Trimmings, Robes, and Petticoats—New Patterns and Styles of Dress Goods, Etc.

The latest fashion intelligence from abroad informs us that short skirts are coming into fashion—not merely looped up skirts, but actual short skirts. Long and eagerly have we clamored for this change, and now that there is a prospect of its really taking place, we can hardly say that we hail it with pleasure. For despite all that may be urged against the wearing of long skirts in the street, the fact of their being the most graceful and elegant for the drawing-room is beyond question. But, no doubt, for indoor wear, long skirts always will be worn. Just at present there are three favorite colors in dress silks, and these are pale blue, mauve, and light green. Silks of these colors are generally heavily embroidered with white, or with different shades of the same color as the dress; and the effect is rich almost beyond comparison.

The embroidery describes scallops; the bottom of the skirt, which simulates the petticoat, is entirely covered with either stars, bees, crescents, or dots of white silk, and the edge of the skirt is worked in imitation of guipure insertion. The embroidery then ascends the skirt as a tunic, and at each side of the front breadth there is a sash end embroidered and then fringed with white beads. The bodices of these dresses are embroidered en plastron; the sleeves are very long and very narrow, and are worked en revers. This rich white embroidery produces the most original effect on black silk dresses. The same scolloping design produced in black, on gros grains of a dark shade, is likewise seen, but is not so elegant or dressy looking on the white silk embroidery or the lighter silks.

Such robes are, of course, intended for very dressy occasions; and therefore the skirts are made unusually long and full, as nothing has a worse effect than what dressmakers term a "mean scrimp skirt." Abroad the fashion of tying skirts at the back with sashes is obtaining ground, and as the custom increases it will, no doubt, be taken into favorable consideration by our own modistes. The sash ends are no longer plain, but are heavily embroidered with silk or small beads, or trimmed with cherry or guipure silk. A new article called Egyptian cloth is just coming into vogue. It is manufactured principally of silk, and is much admired. The following describes a very elegant toilet of this new material, made of white Egyptian cloth:—The petticoat was trimmed with three rouleaux of violet silk, with a small quilling below to match; the skirt was plain, and was tied at the back, the two ends of the sash being fringed with violet silk; the small square paletot was trimmed with rouleaux to match those on the petticoat, and it had a violet feather fringe all round it. This Egyptian cloth is much used for sea-side dresses, where the entire toilet matches—petticoat, paletot, and dress being cut from the same piece. The buttons on the paletot are either silver or mother-of-pearl, quite plain, without either hole or ornament in the centre.

Every excess of extravagance appears to be indulged in this season. This time last summer it was thought somewhat extravagant when petticoats of heavily trimmed white alpaca lustre became so much the rage; but that was child's play in comparison with the full-blown extravagance of the present time. For now nothing less than petticoats made of white *gros de Naples* will suit the fastidious tastes of our fashionable belles. These superb skirts are ornamented with a band of Oriental embroidery worked in silk of divers hues. This embroidery reproduces palms, such as we see on Indian shawls. These white silk petticoats, with bands of Oriental embroidery, are often made for a special toilette, but they can be worn under any dress, provided it be composed of rich or elegant materials. The Empress of the French and the Princess Metternich were the first to wear these petticoats under dresses embroidered in the same style.

The effect is superb, as may easily be understood from the following description:—A skirt of Mexican blue *gros de Naples*, festooned all all round by means of long straps, which commence at the waist, and were covered with Oriental embroidery, in which red and yellow predominated; a small casaque of the new form, without any basque in front, but opening over a white embroidered gros grain waistcoat, with a sort of Montespan basque at the back, which basque was formed with two wide flat plaits. The basque was rounded at the sides, and was covered with embroidery, as were also the bodice and the sleeves.

White silk petticoats are also embroidered with black purse silk, and are trimmed with black chenille fringe. As plain white silk petticoats have been very general since the commencement of the season, many ladies who are economically inclined are now freshening them up by the addition of either black chenille fringe or colored chenille tipped with crystal drops. These petticoats are not always very costly, for they can be made of slips which have been used under ball dresses; the train (indispensable with an evening toilette) is cut away, and the upper part remains usually very fresh.

The latest news of bonnets is that square fronts have been worn; whether they will become general remains to be seen. The new style is called the "Neapolitan." They are considered to be more becoming than the shape known as "Lamballe," and although they are not in reality bonnets, any more than others of the charming and diminutive head-dresses which are now classed under that head, they do duty for them very well. At a recent celebrated marriage the bride herself wore a bonnet of this description; it was made of white tulle, and was entirely covered with small white harebells, with very long crystal pistils. The front was bordered with one row of old English point lace, headed with a narrow crystal fringe; inside there was a bandeau of white harebells, with the long crystal pistils which fell on the bride's beautiful black hair. The strings were of narrow white ribbon, edged with white lace, and were tied under the chignon.

The bride's toilette consisted of a pearl grey gros grain dress, so pale that it was almost white. The skirt was cut with an immensely long train, and was trimmed round the edge with a white silk ruche, headed with a magnificent flounce of old point lace sewn on plain, with another silk ruche at the top of it. This trimming was carried up the front breadth of the skirt. The bodice was plain and had a peplum bordered with a white silk ruche and edged with old point lace, likewise sewn on without fulness. Above the bodice there was a Marie-Antoinette mantle, made entirely of point lace, and fastened on the chest with a diamond brooch.

Summer dresses, made low in the bodice, are frequently ornamented with laces or brettelles of lace, which have always a good effect, except on very stout figures. White continues to be the favorite morning and evening color, and no doubt it will still hold sway during the remainder of the warm weather.

—A poetic Irishman, a trifle more than "half seas over," staggered into a police court a few days ago, and calling the judge's attention to a pair of black eyes and a bloody nose, gave utterance to a complaint against his conqueror in the following parody on Leigh Hunt's kissing stanzas:—

Jimmy shtruck me when we met,
Jumpin' from th' sod he sat on;
Judge be brait, we'll ketch 'im yet
Stain' oph wid navy hat on!

Say I'm tipsy, say I'm tight;
Say ould Nick himsel' will sit me;
But on yer Honor's warrint rite,
Jimmy shtruck me!

—The grave of General McPherson, one of the noblest of Ohio's sons, remains unmarked by even the rudest stone. A year or two ago there was a movement on the part of the officers of the Army of the Tennessee to secure the requisite funds to procure a suitable monument to the memory of this departed hero. Some $6,000 were raised for that object. Before anything further was done, however, a discussion arose as to the propriety of removing his remains to West Point, and erecting a monument there. So the grave seems to remain unhonored, and no information is given as to what became of the $6,000 subscribed for the monument.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. VAUGHAN MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE, WILLIAM H. MERRICK,

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.
Sole Agents for N. Bilieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 15 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD P. CLOTHIER. 2 14

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 s

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 § Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 2
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 6§ No. 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 24

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS,
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels or public institutions in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street

HATS AND CAPS.

HATS, STRAW GOODS, ETC.,
RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
BARNES, OSTERHOUT, HERRON & CO.,
S. E. Cor. Fourth and Chesnut Sts.,
Are now closing out at retail their extensive stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,
Consisting of Straw, Felt, etc., of the latest styles and improvements
At Wholesale Prices.
6 20 wfm2m5p]

Those in want of Goods of this description can SAVE at least ONE PROFIT by purchasing here.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

Whereas, THE GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM AND REFINING COMPANY, of St. Louis, Mo., did, on the Twenty-third day of January, A. D. Eighteen hundred and sixty-six, convey to the undersigned, as Trustee, the lands and premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, made by said Company, and bearing even date with said trust deed, for the sum of ten thousand three hundred dollars, payable to CHARLES W. FORD, or to his order, one day after the date thereof, with lawful interest; and so to secure the payment to said Ford of all other moneys which he might, from time to time advance to said Company, at its request, with interest.

And whereas, It was in and by said Trust Deed provided that, in case the said Company should make default in the payment of the moneys secured by said note, or in the payment of any other moneys thereafter to be advanced by the said Ford, with interest, that the said Trustee might proceed to sell the property in said deed described, or any part thereof, at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the east front of the Court House in St. Louis, for cash, first giving sixty days public notice of the time, terms, and place of said sale, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in St. Louis and in Philadelphia.

And whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the moneys secured by said deed, notice is therefore hereby given that the subscriber, as such Trustee, will, on the 5th day of September, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty-six, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., at the east front of the Court House in St. Louis, Mo., sell at public vendue for cash to the highest bidder, the lands in said deed mentioned, and which are described as follows:—All that certain tract of land situate in the township of Harmony, county of Venango, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a post at the northeast corner of the Herkimer Company's land, and thence extending south one and three-fourths degrees, west one hundred and seventy-seven and seven-tenths rods to a post at the southeast corner of the Herkimer Company's land; thence south seventy and one-half degrees, east forty-one and seven-tenths rods to a post the southeast corner of the piece; thence north one and three-fourths degrees, east one hundred and eighty-three and four tenths rods to a post the northeast corner of the tract; then north eighty-eight and one-fourth degrees, west thirty-nine and eight-tenths rods to the place of beginning, containing forty-four acres of land.

Date, June 21, 1866.
HAMILTON SPENCER,
6 29 1106 Trustee

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4, 1866

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Easton, etc., etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6:00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8:55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11:30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12:30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 and 8:15 A. M. and 5:0 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:35 A. M. and 12:30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURGH AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 and 11:53 A. M. and 1:48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9:45 A. M., and 5:05 P. M., passing Reading at 4:49 and 10:52 A. M., and 12:30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7:50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.

TICKETS
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada. The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52 50 each, for families and firms

SEASON TICKETS,
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and HILLOW streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville Fort Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3 15 P. M. 8 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,
FOR GERMANTOWN
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3:10, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 9 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8 20 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS,
Leave Philadelphia 9:10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 2, 5, 6½, 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10 minutes, 8, 9 40, 11:40 A. M. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,
Leave Philadelphia 9:10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7:4 minutes A. M., 12:40, 6:40, and 9:25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8:35 minutes, 11:05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5¾, 7, 7:50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼ and 8 P. M.

The 5½ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, 4 and 7½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8:35 minutes, 11:05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6¼, 7¾, 8 20, 9¾, 11½, A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7:30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3:30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc reaching Easton at 6:45 P. M.

At 5:15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 2:30 and 4:15 P. M
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6:15 P. M.
White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA,
Leave Bethlehem at 6:25 A. M. and 12:25 Noon, and 6:15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6:40 A. M., 3:15 and 5:30 P. M
Leave Lansdale at 6:00 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10:50 A. M., and 2:15 P. M

ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:30 P. M,
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.
5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, July 16, 1866. Leave Philadelphia as follows:—

For Cape May, 9 A. M., Mail; 2 P. M., Accommodation; 4 P. M., Fast Express
For Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate points, 8 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
For Millville, and intermediate points, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Woodbury Accommodation, 6 P. M.

RETURNING:
Leave Cape May at 6:30 A. M., Mail; 9 A. M., Fast Express; 5 P. M., Express
Leave Bridgeton 7 15 A. M. and 3 50 P. M. Freight 6 30 P. M.
Leave Salem 7 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. Freight 5:45 P. M.
Leave Millville 6:55 A. M. and 6:38 P. M. Freight 11:03 A. M.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. That received before 9:00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue
J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

The West Jersey Express Company will attend to all the usual branches of Express business. A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office No. 5 WALNUT Street Philadelphia. 7 2

1866—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9:30 A. M.
Leave Erie at 4:45 P. M., arrive at New York 4:10 P. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. F. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866, Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4:15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8:15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 2 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmier's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. The 4:30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6:30, 7:15, and 9:20 A. M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. The 7:15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4:30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE
Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4:36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 7:28, 7:55, 10:14, and 11:40 A. M., 4:43, 5:16, 7:26, and 10:26 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7:35 A. M., Way-mail, 9:20 A. M., Express, 1:10 P. M., Express, 6:35 P. M., Express, 8:25 P. M., Express

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE
Leave Chester at 4:40 and 8:52 A. M., and 3:38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5:23 and 9:38 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6:45 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4:45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 4:20 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7:15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.
Express Train at 4:15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express, 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Accommodation Train at 11:30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8:25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers for Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6:70 P. M.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK
and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:—
FARE
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express 3 00
At 12 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express 3 00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation 2 25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation, 2d class 1 50
At 8 A. M. 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

THROUGH LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE At 11 A. M., 4:30, 6:45 P. M., and 2 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3 00. The 6:45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 3:30, 4:30, 5, and 6:45 P. M. and 12 midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg, and intermediate stations.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.
June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of each Trains.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—
Mail Train ..... at 8:00 A. M
Day Express ..... at 10:00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 ..... at 11:00 "
Fast Line and Erie Express ..... at 12 00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation ..... at 3:30 P. M
Lancaster Accommodation ..... at 4:00 "
Paoli Accommodation No. 2 ..... at 5:00 "
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail ..... at 9 00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No 3 ..... at 10 00 "
Philadelphia Express ..... at 11:10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—
Cincinnati Express ..... at 12:40 A. M
Philadelphia Express ..... at 7:10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 ..... at 8:20 "
Columbia Train ..... at 9:50 "
Lancaster Train ..... at 12:40 P. M
Fast Line ..... at 1:10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2 ..... at 4:10 "
Day Express ..... at 5:50 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3 ..... at 7:30 "
Harrisburg Accommodation ..... at 9:50 "

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change of cars.

Sunday Accommodation Trains for Paoli and intermediate stations leave Philadelphia at 9:00 A. M. and 7:00 P. M., returning leave Paoli at 6:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Is located at No. 631 Chesnut street, where Tickets to all important points may be procured, and full information given by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

Also at Thirty-first and Market streets, on application to THOMAS H. PARKE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations apply to FRANCIS FUNK,
No. 137 DOCK Street.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. 3 12

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4 o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Beverly, Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A bill of lading, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. Stock is furnished by quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.

For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6:45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5:45 P. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5:25 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6:05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6:00 A. M
Leave Lynchburg at 6:30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6:10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington or North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its commodable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the new picture localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Brister, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through

THE RIOT IN NEW ORLEANS.

A Military Commission of Investigation —Correspondence between President Johnson and Governor Wells—A Rebel Military Dictator, Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, August 1—6 P. M.—Thanks to martial law and the presence of troops, the city is comparatively quiet. The Rebel press, afraid of the consequences of their riot, are attempting to shift the blame on the negroes, when it is well known the police, the fire department, and things generally were organized for the purpose of massacring the members of the Convention and other Union men.

The *Times*, a notorious Rebel sheet, says:—"To see negroes mutilated and literally beaten to death as they sought to escape was one of the most horrible pictures it has ever been our misfortune to witness." A military commission, of which the gallant Major-General J. A. Mower is President, has been organized to investigate and report upon all facts connected with the late riot.

The following telegraphic correspondence explains itself:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 21.—To his Excellency Governor Wells:—I have been advised that you have issued a proclamation convening the Convention elected in 1864. Please inform me under and by what authority this has been done, and by what authority this Convention can assume to represent the whole people of the State of Louisiana?

ANDREW JOHNSON.

The Governor's reply is as follows:—

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW ORLEANS, July 28.—To his Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:—Your telegram is received. I have not issued any order convening the Convention of 1864. The Convention was reconvened by the president of that body, by virtue of a resolution authorizing him to do so, and in that event for him to call on the proper officers of the State to issue writs of election for delegates in unrepresented parishes. My proclamation was issued in response to that call. As soon as vacancies can be ascertained, they will be filled, and then the whole State will be represented in the Convention.

J. MADISON WELLS, Governor.

The telegram of the President to Attorney-General Herron is regarded as a virtual overthrow of the Constitution of the State, superseding the Governor, who, by article 59 of the Constitution, is charged with seeing the laws executed. The Rebel General Herron is, therefore, military dictator, and, by President Johnson's order, the troops are placed at his disposition. Union men are preparing to leave the State *en masse*, under the impression that the Government will not protect them. General Sheridan has returned, and will sustain martial law until after a thorough examination is made by the commission, unless, as is feared, the City Government is given back to the Rebel murderers of our Union men by the President's orders.

Mayor Monroe's letter of the 25th ult. to General Baird in reference to the Convention, is published. He says it is his intention to disperse this unlawful assembly. General Baird replies in a lengthy letter, and says:—

"I cannot understand how the Mayor of a city can undertake to decide so important and delicate a question as the legal authority upon which a Convention claiming to represent the people of an entire State bases its action."

Governor Wells has applied for military protection, his life having been threatened.

The President's Position—Reported Death of Governor Wells.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The President has placed Attorney-General Herron in charge of the civil affairs of Louisiana, Governor Wells being reported dead, and Lieutenant-Governor Voorhees not being considered competent. Commissioners will be appointed from members of the mercantile business men to investigate the causes and results of the late riot. As there are over thirty prominent Rebel Generals in business in New Orleans, a selection will doubtless be made from them.

Editor King, of the New Orleans *Times*, had a long conference with the President this morning, and reports Mr. Johnson as fully understanding the whole affair. The animus of his message to Mayor Monroe of last night, indicates how far the President accords with the loyalists of that city.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The New Law Concerning Stamps.

ITS PROVISIONS.

The new Tax law went into operation yesterday. The following is the section in relation to the use of stamps by brokers, bankers, and banks:—

That section ninety-nine be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:—that there shall be paid on all sales made by brokers, banks, or bankers, whether made for the benefit of others or on their own account, the following taxes—that is to say, upon all sales and contracts for the sale of stocks, bonds, gold and silver bullion and coin, promissory notes, or other securities, a tax at the rate of one cent for every hundred dollars of the amount of such sales and contracts; and on all sales and contracts for sale negotiated and made by any person, firm, or company not paying a special tax as a broker, bank, or banker, of any gold or silver bullion, coin, promissory notes, stocks, bonds or other securities, not his or their own property, there shall be paid a tax at the rate of five cents for every hundred dollars of the amount of such sales or contracts; and on every sale and contract for sale, as aforesaid, there shall be made and delivered by the seller to the buyer a bill or memorandum of such sale or contract, on which there shall be affixed a lawful stamp or stamps in value equal to the amount of tax on such sale, to be predetermined by the rates of tax before mentioned; and in computing the amount of the stamp tax in any case herein provided for, any fractional part of one hundred dollars of value or amount on which tax is computed shall be accounted at one hundred dollars. And every bill or memorandum of sale or contract of sale before mentioned shall show the date thereof, the name of the seller, the amount of the sale or contract, and the matter or thing to which it refers. And any persons liable to pay the tax as herein provided, or any one who acts in the matter as agent, or who shall, in pursuance of any sale or contract, deliver or receive any stocks, bonds, bullion, coin, promissory notes, or other securities, without a bill or memorandum thereof as herein required, or who shall deliver or receive such bill or memorandum without having the proper stamps affixed thereto, shall forfeit and pay to the United States a penalty of five hundred dollars for each and every offense where the tax so evaded, or attempted to be evaded, does not exceed one hundred dollars, and a penalty of one thousand dollars when such tax shall exceed one hundred dollars, which may be recovered with costs in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, at any time within one year after the liability to such penalty shall have been incurred; and the penalty recovered shall be awarded and distributed by the court between the United States and the informer, if there be any, as provided by law, who in the judgment of the court shall have first given the information of the violation of the law for which recovery is had: Provided, that where it shall appear that the omission to affix the proper stamp was not with intent to evade the provisions of this section, said penalty shall not be incurred. And the provisions of law in relation to stamp duties in schedule B of this act shall apply to the stamp taxes herein imposed upon sales and contracts of sales made by brokers, banks, or bankers, and others as aforesaid. And there shall be paid monthly on all sales by commercial brokers of any goods, wares, or merchandise a tax of one-twentieth of one per centum upon the amount of such sales, and on or before the tenth day of each month every commercial broker shall make a list or return to the assistant assessor of the district of the gross amount of such sales as aforesaid for the preceding month, in form and manner as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue: Provided, That in estimating sales of goods, wares, and merchandise for the purposes of this section, any sales made by or through another broker upon which a tax has been paid, shall not be estimated and included as sold by the broker for whom the sale was made.

—The iron-clad frigate *Re d'Italia*, which was sunk by the Austrians, as reported elsewhere, was built by William H. Webb, in New York, in 1863. She was launched on the 18th day of April in that year, and sailed for Europe eight or ten months later. The length of her keel was about 277 feet, and over all the measurement was 289 feet. The breadth of the ship was 52 feet. She was plated with 4½ inch iron. Just previous to her departure for Italy, in December, 1865, she made a trial trip to Fortress Monroe, and was run on the Jersey shore. It became necessary to throw her guns overboard in order to get her off. Being among the first of the iron-clads built in this country, she was not, for obvious reasons, so good a vessel as those afterwards made.

OBITUARY.

John Ross.

John Ross, or Kooweskoowe, Chief of the Cherokee Indians, died in Washington yesterday. He was a half-breed, and at an early age acquired a good English education. In 1817 and 1819, the time the State of Georgia attempted to induce the Indians to remove west of the Mississippi, a liberal bribe was offered for this purpose to Ross by McIntosh, a Creek half-breed Indian, but it was refused. The proceedings of the Georgia Legislature with reference to the Cherokees, in 1829, led to an appeal on the part of the Indians, Ross acting as their agent, to the Supreme Court of the United States, which resulted in a decision in their favor. Georgia, however, refused to obey, and aggressions upon the Indians increased. In 1835 a treaty was concluded between J. F. Schermerhorn, an agent of the United States, and Major Ridge, his son John Ridge, Elias Boudinot, and about six hundred other Cherokee Indians, including men, women, and children, by which the Indians agreed to surrender their lands and remove West within two years. Against this treaty known as the New Echota, Ross and over five thousand of his tribe protested, in an appeal written by Ross, and addressed to the President of the United States, as having been fraudulently obtained. The Government, however, sent a force under General Scott to compel the fulfilment of the treaty. The Cherokees yielded, and, with Ross at their head, removed to their new home. Moderate allowance was made them for their losses by the Government, and after years of suffering they became a prosperous nation. Ross continued to be the Chief of the Cherokees for several years. In 1861, after some hesitation, he entered into a treaty with the Confederate authorities, but it has been stated that he was at heart loyal to the Government, and his business in Washington was for the purpose of pressing claims against the Government for losses during the war.

The Snider Rifle.

The new Snider rifle appears, from all accounts, to be the most perfect weapon yet produced for infantry use, and its advantages may be summed up as follows:—

1. The breech-loading arrangement is most simple—the breech is opened and shut in two motions, whereas the Prussian needle-gun requires five.

2. The converted Enfield will be superior in every respect; five rounds per minute is the average of the Prussian rifle, eleven to fifteen per minute that of the English Snider.

3. The ammunition prepared by Colonel Boxer, Royal Artillery, is simple and effective; it does not foul or heat the rifle, and does not deteriorate by time or transport, as is the case in the Prussian system. It has also exhibited extraordinary powers of resistance to damp; it seems to be capable of standing almost any amount of rough usage, and to enjoy a perfect immunity from miss-fires.

4. The Snider-Enfield is capable of being discharged, not "eight or ten times in a minute," as has been said, but fifteen; its accuracy of fire is not much below that of the best small-bore rifle; it is incalculably superior to that of the overpraised needle-gun.

5. The accuracy of shooting of the Snider rifle over that of the Enfield, taking an average of all ranges up to 1000 yards, is as 30 per cent., and the relative rapidity of fire of the two arms is, in round numbers, about as 5 to 1; and in freedom from fouling, its non-liability to deterioration by bad weather, and in facility of manipulation, the Snider rifle has proved itself remarkably superior to the unconverted arm.

The following rough general description will convey a good idea of the new arrangement in the Sniderrifle:—

"A portion of the upper side of the breech end of the barrel is cut out for the admission of the cartridge. This vacant space is closed after loading by a lump of steel—the 'breech-stopper' or 'breech-piece,' which hinges upon one side of the barrel, and forms a false breech, against the face of which the back end of the cartridge rests; the barrel is, in fact, shortened to this extent. A plunger or piston transmits the blow of the hammer through the stopper to the cap of the cartridge, which is withdrawn after firing by a little instrument which forms part of the stopper. The cartridge is on the central fire system, and exhibits no special novelty of construction in this respect, the ordinary arrangement having merely been slightly modified to increase the safety of the ammunition, and to ensure against miss-fires. The most salient novelties are the cartridge case and the bullet. As regards the former, the object has been to provide a case which shall uncoil or unwind to a certain extent on discharge; and this object is attained by rolling thin sheet brass into a hollow cylinder, upon a suitable former. One end of the cylinder fits into the metal cap which forms the back end of the cartridge, the other end receives the bullet, into the hinder cannelure of which it is choked. The brass case is covered either with paper or calico, and rendered completely waterproof by wax or varnish. The nature of this outer case, however, is of secondary importance, the desired end being obtained by the arrangement of the interior case, which on discharge, however disfigured, uncoils to the dimensions of the chamber, and after discharge has a tendency slightly to contract and facilitate the withdrawal of the empty case."

The Island of Valentia.

The island of Valentia, the Irish terminus of the Atlantic cable, is about six thousand acres in extent. It has three proprietors, of whom the Knight of Kerry is the chief, the others being Trinity College, Dublin, and Colonel Herbert of Muckross. The population is about two thousand; but, although the Knight is a staunch Protestant, his co-religionists do not number more than one hundred and fifty. The harmony of this little community (says a correspondent of the London *Star*) is, however, undisturbed by religious discord. The old priest, who is now between eighty and ninety years of age, has had charge of the parish for half a century, and his watchword has always been "Peace."

The average value of land is about fifteen shillings an acre. Much more of it is used for grazing purposes than for cultivation, the principal article manufactured being butter. Most of the cottages are simply fœtid hovels; but there is a considerable number of a better class, and the peasantry have a well-fed, comfortable appearance. They owe much to the Knight, who spends nearly the whole of the income he derives from this property in improvements and in giving employment to the people. He is regarded with a feudal reverence tempered by modern manners. His traditional title gives him no precedence at court, but his ancient lineage really places him far before the mushroom creation of yesterday. The late Knight, who was a *protégé* of Lord Castlereagh, and a distinguished politician, being once addressed as "my lord" by an officious servitor, impatiently replied:—"Don't call me lord; I don't wish to be anything of the kind." Perhaps he remembered the Arab proverb, "The dog when he has money must be called, 'My lord, the dog.'" It is pleasant to be able to reconcile these relics of feudalism with the humanizing claims of modern civilization. It is pleasant also to find that the *Raccoon* has been here three months without discovering a single Fenian; and that although yesterday I saw the Fenian flag—the harp and the sun on a ground of green—hoisted on a skiff, this was done more in bravado than in earnest, and proves by its singularity that this imbecile form of disloyalty is altogether exceptional in Valentia and the adjacent mainland.

GENERAL R. E. LEE'S FATHER.—We find in many of our exchanges a statement that "the remains of Richard Henry Lee, the father of General Robert E. Lee, are to be removed from Georgia and interred at Lexington, on the 10th of September next." The father of Robert E. Lee was not Richard Henry Lee, but Henry, "Legion Harry," the "Light Horse Harry" of the Revolution, one of the most romantically brave and chivalrous soldiers of modern times. Richard Henry Lee was the first cousin of Legion Harry's father. He died and was buried among the people of Westmoreland. His remains now rest on the estate of Hon. Willoughby Newton, in that county, named Mount Pleasant, while Harry Lee's repose in Georgia, where he died on his way home from the West Indies.—*Petersburg Index.*

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

CURIOUS MATRIMONIAL COMPLICATIONS.—1. The Queen's eldest son—the Prince of Wales—is married to a daughter of the King of Denmark, who has been deprived of a large portion of his territories by the King of Prussia, father of the husband of the Queen's eldest daughter, and this mutilation of Denmark was effected nominally in the interest of the Duke of Augustenburg, whose younger brother, Prince Christian, has been married to the Queen's third daughter, the Princess Helena. 2. The Queen's first cousin, the King of Hanover, has been deprived of his kingdom by the same King of Prussia, in whose army the Queen's son-in-law, the Prince of Prussia, is a commanding officer. 3. Prince Alexander of Hesse, who commands the Federal army raised to oppose the King of Prussia, is brother to Prince Louis, the husband of Princess Alice, the Queen's second daughter. 4. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Prince Albert's brother, and brother-in-law to the Queen, holds command in the King of Prussia's army now invading Hanover, which kingdom, by-the-way, until the accession of her Majesty, formed part of the territory of the Kings of England. And lastly, Prince Teck, recently married to the Queen's first cousin, the Princess Mary of Cambridge, holds a commission in the army of the Emperor of Austria, and may at any time have to leave his bride for the seat of war, to fight the King of Prussia, who has the Queen's son-in-law and the Queen's brother-in-law both officers in his army.

LIVE BIRDS AND MICE IN MAIL-BAGS.—The Janesville *Courier* says when Mr. W. Reed, chief clerk in the Post Office, emptied the mail-bag for this city from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, out flew a small young bird of the sap-sucker species, scarcely old enough to fly. After some little trouble the bird was secured, and on examination it was found that the only damage it had received from its incarceration in the United States mail-bag from Philadelphia to this city, was a small bruise on one of its wings. It seemed to be a little stupid from its long fast. How it could have escaped death when enclosed among the mail matter with which the bag was filled is marvellous; and how it came in the sack is equally a mystery. Yesterday morning a mail-bag from the same city, when opened, out jumped a little mouse, healthy and sound, which soon took up quarters in the building, apparently well satisfied with the change. We will soon expect to hear of some of the clerks in the Philadelphia Post Office coming through the same way. Mr. Reed designs taking the greatest care of his little sap-sucker.

IMPORTANT DECISION TO OIL OPERATORS.—A prominent merchant of this city has received the following very important decision from the Office of Internal Revenue: Treasury Department, Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, July 19, 1866. SIR:—Your letter of the 2d ult. is received. I reply that when an individual sinks wells for the purpose of obtaining oil, and incurs loss thereby, such loss may be deducted from his income derived from business during the year in which said loss occurred.

But losses incurred by oil stock *companies* in sinking such wells, cannot be deducted from the income of the individual stockholder. Such losses must be considered as affecting the value of the *general stock, depreciating the same*, and the tax-payer cannot deduct from income on account of the *mere depreciation* of stocks. Very respectfully, E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

WEIGHT OF A BALE OF COTTON.—Our reports of the New York and foreign markets, says the Lynchburg (Va.) *Republican*, generally state the number of *bales* sold and the number on hand, as if all bales of cotton were of the same weight. As this is not the fact, the reader can hardly arrive at a correct conception of the quantity of the staple on the market. The following statement, which may be relied upon, will materially assist our readers to a proper understanding of the telegraphic reports. All to whom the subject is of importance should either commit it to memory, or cut it out and carefully preserve it for future reference. Average weight of a bale of cotton of different countries:—American, 475 pounds; East Indian, 387 pounds; Egyptian, 314 pounds; Brazilian, 182 pounds; West Indian, 165 pounds.

THE IRON CROWN OF LOMBARDY.—It is asked what Austria intends to do with the iron crown of Lombardy; it she intends to preserve that historical relic, now that the plains of Italy have slipped from her grasp? The crown, in 774, was received by Charlemagne from Pope Adrian I. In 1452 it was carried back to Rome, where it did duty at the coronation of Frederick IV, and in 1530 Charles V placed it on his head at Bologna. In May, 1805, another conqueror seized upon it at Milan. At present it is in the hands of the Austrians, who sent it to Vienna when war was declared in 1859.

A VESSEL TO LAY TORPEDOES.—A German named Flack has invented a vessel to be used in laying torpedoes for the defense of harbors. In May last, when in Valparaiso Bay, he sunk his vessel in the bay in thirty fathoms of water, himself and a party of friends being on board. No anxiety was felt for some time as to the safety of the adventurous party, Flack having protested that he could easily remain under water for six or seven hours. At last a diver was sent down, but for five days the vessel could not be discovered, and when found it lay at such a depth that the diver could not make a rope fast to it.

"PUNCH'S" FIFTY VOLUMES.—An interesting festival took place in London recently, in commemoration of the fiftieth volume of *Punch*. The entire literary and artistic staff and the proprietors dined together, and in recognition of the services of Mr. Mark Lemon, who has for a quarter of a century been sole editor of *Punch*, a silver "loving cup" was presented to him by the proprietors, and a testimonial of a very gratifying character was also handed to him by his fellow-workers.

POISON FOR ONE, MEAT FOR THE OTHER.—An interesting experiment has been in progress for some time past at the Royal Veterinary College at Camden Town, England. A number of healthy dogs have been fed upon the most diseased portions of cattle which have died of the rinderpest, some of the meat having been given to them raw and some in a cooked state. The result of the experiment has been that the dogs are fatter and healthier than ever.

A MONUMENT TO THE LOYAL DAUGHTER OF GENERAL LEE.—The Raleigh (N. C.) *Progress* of the 18th instant says:—"We are informed that the citizens of Warren county will, on the 8th proximo, erect a monument over the daughter of General Robert E. Lee. She is buried near Jones' Springs. Invitations to be present have been sent to the General and his family, Fitzhugh and William Henry Lee, General Ransom, and others. It is quite probable they will all attend."

THE VENGEANCE OF AN OWL.—A French paper says that in a commune near Avranches an owl has taken terrible vengeance for the loss of her young, which had been killed by a farmer's lad. For four days the owl was on the watch for the destroyer, and on the fifth, upon the boy leaving the farmhouse, the injured bird, which had been perched upon a tree, pounced down upon him, and with one stroke of its claws tore out his left eye.

GRECIAN.—At Athens a malady hitherto unknown has broken out among the beasts of burden. The animals, seized with a sudden fit of rage, tear their own flesh. There were in the University of Athens last quarter one thousand and ninety-eight students, two hundred and sixteen of whom are foreigners; six hundred and thirty-two studied law; and two hundred and fifteen medicine.

TAXATION IN FRANCE.—An official return in the *Moniteur* shows that the total revenue of France from indirect taxes during the first half of the present year amounted to 619,574,000 francs, being an increase of 56,653,000 francs on the corresponding period of 1865, and of 22,200,000 francs in 1864. The direct taxes during the first six months of 1866 produced 271,666,000 francs.

A LIVE TARGET.—The Dantsic *Gazette* says that there is a soldier now in that town who was engaged in the battle of Langensalz, where he received eight shots, none of which did him any injury. Three of these passed through his coattails, one knocked off his epaulette, another his cap, another made a hole in his trowsers, and one knocked off a piece of nail.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE.—*The Sleeping Beauty* was repeated with its usual success last evening. The captivating transformation scene is alone worth one's time and money to see. It will be repeated every night this week. On Monday will be produced the standard French drama of *Bacchanal; or, The Knaves of the Pack.*

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. J. B. Booth continues to attract full houses to this model establishment, by his elegant and finished rendering of "D'Artagnan," in the *Three Guardsmen.*

MR. COLLINS IN AUSTRALIA.—Our readers will undoubtedly be interested in the following intelligence from the Melbourne *Argus* of April 30:—"On Saturday evening, Shakespearian revivals at the Theatre Royal gave place to the representation of Hibernian character by Mr. John Collins, the popular Irish comedian and accomplished vocalist, who has achieved a great reputation in the various parts he impersonates. Since his arrival by the *Great Britain* his appearance has been expected by the playgoing public here with considerable impatience, and certainly his *debut* in every sense justified the anticipations which had been formed with regard to him. Notwithstanding the counter attraction of the circus, there was a rush to the Theatre Royal, and nearly every portion of the building was crowded. The parts selected for performance by Mr. Collins were 'Sir Patrick O'Plenipo,' in the *Irish Ambassador*, and 'Teddy the Tiler' in the farce of that name. In both he was a great success. The moment he came upon the stage he had the audience with him; and he seemed, if possible, to gain in favor throughout the entertainment. He possesses the brogue exactly, looks the character he assumes, and plays with all the ease and grace of the accomplished actor He was repeatedly recalled by the assemblage, and his singing created a perfect *furor*. The 'Bould Soger Boy' and 'The Low-backed Car' were followed by enthusiastic applause; but the song of 'Widow Machree' capped the climax, seeing that Mr. Collins, in response to the demand of the house, had to deliver it no less than three times more. The entire performance gave complete satisfaction. The ladies and gentlemen filling up the cast in both pieces sustained their respective parts in a most efficient manner. The farce of *Fortune's Frolic* concluded the evening's amusements."

"DINATOIRE."—At some of our watering places a new fashionable entertainment, which has lately come in vogue among Parisian ladies, has been introduced, namely, the "Dinner Tea," or the *Dinatoire*. This is, more properly, a country or suburban dinner offered to young ladies and gentlemen who meet for croquet, archery, boating, etc. and was never intended for papas and mammas, who love to sit over their bottle or wine. The advantages are, that evening dress is not *de rigueur*. The croquet, archery, or boating costume is admissible, so that, after the *Dinatoire*, sport may be resumed. In fact, it is a picnic at a private residence, where ceremony is abolished for the day.

PERSONAL.

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, CALL AT WILSON'S old-established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

THE FINEST BLACK TEA IN THE UNITED States for sale at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. Price $1 60 per pound.

OUR $1·60 BLACK TEA IS CONSIDERED by old East Indian merchants, and other experienced judges, to be the finest specimen of Tea that has been imported into this country for nearly nineteen years. Address orders to WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

RICH, FRAGRANT DOLLAR TEA, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

FAIR QUALITY BLACK TEA, 80 AND 90 cents at WILSON'S.

WILSON'S PRICES FOR TEA—60, 80, AND 90 cents, $1, $1·10, $1·25, $1·30, $1·40, $1·50, and $1 60.

20 CENTS.—ROASTED COFFEE, A LITTLE broken, but very good, at WILSON'S.

BEST ROASTED COFFEES—20, 30, 35, AND 40 cents, at WILSON'S.

IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO GET GOOD TEA from your grocer, send to WILSON'S.

IF YOU WANT TO TASTE PURE OLD JAVA Coffee, 40 cents per pound, send to WILSON'S.

THOSE WHO LOVE GOOD TEA AND ARE able to appreciate it, can obtain it at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. There is no Tea in New York or Philadelphia that can equal our $1·60 Black.

N. B.—We have no objection to supplying those of our Philadelphia Tea Dealers who buy for cash, with our good Teas with the single exception of our $1·60 Black, as that Tea, when sold cannot be replaced for any money. We shall reserve that for our own regular retail trade. It is like throwing pearls before swine to sell such magnificent Teas as that to people who cannot appreciate it. Address

WILSON'S OLD ESTABLISHED
TEA WAREHOUSE,
No. 236 CHESNUT Street.
7 27 1m

PERFECTION

IS RARELY ATTAINED, YET

A. B. W. BULLARD'S

IMPROVED OIL SOAP,

FOR REMOVING

Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish,

From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered.

It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new, with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.

It is delicately perfumed, and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.

COUNTERFEITS

Of this preparation are extant, therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W. BULLARD on the label.

Manufactured by the Proprietors,

A. B. W. BULLARD & CO.,

WORCESTER, MASS.

General Agents for Pennsylvania,

DYOTT & CO.,

No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

For sale by all Druggists. 7 9 3m

VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS,

WRITTEN, ENGRAVED, AND PRINTED.

The Latest London and Paris Styles.

INITIALS, MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, ARMS, ETC., STAMPED ON PAPER AND ENVELOPES, IN COLORS, GRATIS.

The Finest English, French, and American Paper and Envelopes.

MONOGRAMS, ARMS, CRESTS, Designed and Engraved.

WRITING DESKS, TRAVELLING CASES, PORTFOLIOS, POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, and a very large stock of

FINE STATIONERY.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS,

7 28 6mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

JOHN SAILER. GEORGE STEVENSON.

SAILER & STEVENSON,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 S. THIRD Street,

OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK.

GOLD AND SILVER, BANK NOTES, GOVERNMENT BONDS, and COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, bought and sold.

COLLECTIONS promptly made on all accessible points

CITY WARRANTS WANTED. [7 14 stuthlm

STOCKS and LOANS bought and sold on commission.

THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES,

No. 64 BROADWAY.

Mines, Mineral Lands, and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.

Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Questions, at the office of the Bureau.

GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.
DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. 3 10 tuths ly

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING!!
FLOORING! FLOORING!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!!
PLASTERING LATHS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2560 SOUTH STREET.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS

CAN SAVE

TEN PER CENT.

By purchasing of me

W. PINE BOARDS, RUN OF THE LOG.
W. PINE ROOFING AND SCAFFOLDING BOARDS.
FIRST AND SECOND COMMON BOARDS.
THIRD COMMON BOARDS.
W. PINE AND SAP PINE FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
W. PINE AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.

JANNEY,

NOBLE STREET WHARF,

8 1 1m No. 500 North DELAWARE Avenue.

UNITED STATES

BUILDER'S MILL,

Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

ESLER & BROTHER,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.

SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.

The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 3m

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner FIFTEENTH and STILES Street.
OFFERS FOR SALE,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

Panel, 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-8 8-4, White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4 5-4) and White (4-4) Flooring Boards.
First and second quality one and two sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards.
White Pine Sills, all sizes. Step Boards, 4 4, 5 4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.
Spruce Joist, Sills and Scantling.
Plastering Lath (English and Canada) Pickets.
Shingles, Chesnut Posts, etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 7 19 1m

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT,

Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

CLOTHING.

STATES UNION CLOTHING HALL,

606 MARKET Street, 606

Visitors will find a large and varied assortment of the very best READY-MADE CLOTHING at the lowest cash prices.

Suits, containing Coats, Pants, and Vest, from $12 00.
Dusters, $2 25.
Pants from $3 00 and higher.
Come and convince yourselves. 5 31 3m

$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing to, in style unsurpassed.
4 7 8mrp FARR, No. 10 NINTH St., above Chesnut

AUCTION SALES.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK,
AUCTIONEERS,
5 18§ No. 240 MARKET Street.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21§

FURNITURE, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1§ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

FURNITURE REDUCED

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

During the Summer Season, we will sell from our immense Stock of

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,

AT A REDUCTION OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. OFF REGULAR PRICES.

GOULD & CO.,

N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets,

And also at the New Establishment,

2 10 5p Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 2 3§ BEACH and PALMER Street's.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM

NEURALGIA, GOUT, ASTHMA,

These Terrible Afflictions and Painful Diseases Positively Conquered at Last.

BE CONVINCED BY CANDID TRUTH.

A CURE WARRANTED, OR THE MONEY RETURNED.

Remember, Used Inwardly.

There are no diseases treated with less success by Physicians than RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT, ASTHMA—few so prevalent, none so painful. The newly afflicted fly for relief to the many quack nostrums, which only produce worse effect, while sufferers for years, repel the thought of ever being cured, and the cry, my Doctor can't cure me, and I have spent thousands, trying to get well and am no better, is everywhere heard. It is no wonder the afflicted are suspicious and doubtful, for they have just cause to be, for truthfully, upon noble facts, certified to by hundreds, there is no positive infallible genuine never-failing cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Gout, and Asthma at present known in this world other than Dr. FITLER'S Great Rheumatic Remedy, which defies your suspicions, and commands your confidence for the following reasons, viz:—

First. Because it is prepared from the original prescription of Doctor Joseph P. Fitler, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and now one of our oldest practising physicians.

Second. Because he has made these diseases his specialty, and spent a lifetime in preparing this infallible remedy.

Third. Because the medical properties of this great Remedy differs very essentially from all the remedies hitherto brought before the public.

Fourth. Because it is purely vegetable, and warranted not to contain mercury, colchicum, minerals, metals, or anything injurious to the system.

Fifth. Because when you have used a bottle or two, and are satisfied it will not cure your particular case, you, by application, get the full amount paid refunded without being compelled to continue on an indefinite period, although not a single case in thousands has ever had occasion to demand a return.

Sixth. Because Doctor Fitler has liberally reduced the price from $10 to $2 per bottle, so that all classes of society may have the opportunity of being alleviated from human suffering and disease.

Prepared at the Principal Depot, No. 29 S. FOURTH Street, below Market, where Dr. Fitler personally advises free of charge.

Consultation hours, 10 to 1. All afflicted invited to call. Highest references of wonderful cures accompany each bottle. 8 1 1ws

THE EYE AND EAR.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS,

THROAT, LUNG, AND CHEST DISEASES

CATARRH AND ASTHMA,

Disordered Functions of

THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS

MORBID AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER,

WEAKNESS OF NERVES, AND GENERAL

DEBILITY OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM,

Treated with unprecedented success by

DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,

No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

The following GENTLEMEN, who have lately been cured under the treatment of Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, have kindly permitted him to refer to them, and they would gladly bear testimony to the amount of BENEFIT derived from his TREATMENT:—

T. B. MCCREARY, Esq., No. 220 Walnut street.
——SHOEMAKER, Esq., No. 205½ Walnut street.
ALAN WOOD, Jr., Esq., No. 520 Arch street.
C. B. GREEN, Esq., No. 25 North seventh street.
C. J. HOLLOWAY